The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1892. NO.

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Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each the above named days, at 8.00 ...m., arriving at Mapleton ... Returning, leave ... to suit conven... 50 cents. ...easonable ...IGHT. ...-tf.

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...EEN—
... Mill Creek.

...gned has just placed ...tage route between Mill ... Cassvile a new hack, and ...ired to give patrons first class ...modations. Leave Cassville ... morning at 7.30 o'clock arriv... ...t Mill Creek in time for Way ...senger; returning leave Mill Creek ... 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
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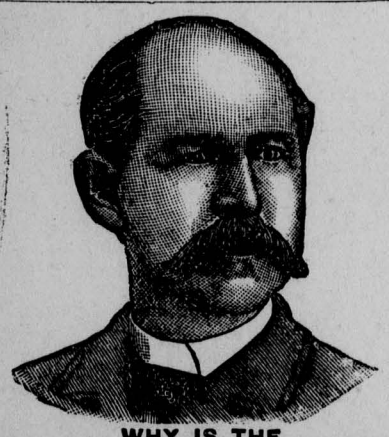


WHY IS THE
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN
THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY?
It is a seamless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to hurt the feet; made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and *because we make more shoes of this grade than any other manufacturer*, it equals hand-sewed shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-sewed, the finest calf shoe ever offered for $5.00; equals French imported shoes which cost from $8.00 to $12.00.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe, fine calf, stylish, comfortable and durable. The best shoe ever offered at this price; same grade as custom-made shoes costing from $6.00 to $8.00.
$3.50 Police Shoe; Farmers, Railroad Men and Letter Carriers all wear them; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, heavy three soles, extension edge. One pair will wear a year.
$2.50 fine calf; no better shoe ever offered at this price; one trial will convince those who want a shoe for comfort and service.
$2.25 and $2.00 Workingman's shoes are very strong and durable. Those who have given them a trial will wear no other make.
Boys' $2.00 and $1.75 school shoes are worn by the boys everywhere; they sell on their merits, as the increasing sales show.
Ladies $3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00.
Ladies' 2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable.
Caution.—See that W. L. Douglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.
☞TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.☜
Insist on local advertised dealers supplying you. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
For sale by
JOHN G...LAM.

NOBODY KNOWS BUT MOTHER.

Nobody knows of the work it makes
To keep the home together.
Nobody knows of the steps it takes,
Nobody knows but mother.

Nobody listens to the childish woes,
Which only kisses mother;
Nobody's pained by naughty blows,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the sleepless care
Bestowed on baby brother;
Nobody knows of the tender prayer,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the lessons taught
Of loving one another;
Nobody knows of the patience sought,
Nobody—only mother.

Nobody knows of the anxious fears,
Lest darlings may not weather
The storms of life in after years,
Nobody knows—but mother.

Nobody kneels at the throne above
To thank the Heavenly father
For that sweetest gift—a mother's love,
Nobody can—but mother.

—[Fireside.

The Educational Value of the Sunday School.

G. D. *B.* Pepper, D. D., L. L. D., in the *National Baptist.*

The Sunday school is, or should be, a Bible school. The day of the school gives the first name; that which is taught the second. The business of the Bible school is to instruct each student in the Scriptures that these shall live in him and he in them. One is truly a student of the Bible only in so far as he makes his own its thought, spirit, life and power; one is truly a teacher only in so far as he helps to this result. To fail in this is to fail in the very purpose for which the school exists. Assuming that there will not be such failures, we ask, what is the educational value of the Sunday school?

First of all, perhaps least of all, one gets command of the purest most idiomatic English. Confessedly no other book, not even Shakespeare, has done or is doing for our language such magnificent service as King James' version. Its English is idiomatic, terse, strong, pure, vital. The child grasps it, and it the child. It works its way into the secret places of all thought, emotion, experience, and brings all to expression. I have known intimately a man, an old man, from boyhood living and working in the coal mines, with no education in the schools, having no association with educated men, knowing no book but the Bible, but knowing that book, loving and studying it, drinking it ever in more and more. And with what result? I have heard and read somewhat of the purest, choicest English as used by the most highly cultured, but have rarely met a richer and purer diction than that of this same old man. The charm of his conversation and of his prayers was not less truly in this than in his thought and spirit. This is not an exceptional case. The worth of our Bible in teaching the best use of our mother tongue cannot be too much emphasized.

In respect to style, it is a book of models. With wide range and great variety of subject-matter, the Bible powerfully aids to the mastery of style in any line him who masters it and is mastered by it. Largely historical and biographical, it is in both clear, exact, direct, objective, achromatic, natural, yet truly philosophical. Its style does not suggest style. The discourse is like the clearest atmosphere, without cloud, fog, dust, or haze. Object, events, men stand to view. We see them, not the writers. Such too is the order, the grouping of material, that its designed lesson is carried swiftly, truly and impressively. Such writing is philosophical, and the more because there is no parade of philosophy. Its artlessness is the perfection of art. Something more of this would have been a vast improvement in Gibbon, Macaulay, Bancroft and how many besides.

Equally noteworthy is its didactic style. The maxims of business and of the conduct of life as given in the Proverbs stick fast in the memory and are always ready to leap out for application. Moral truths as stated and illustrated, especially in the discourses of our Lord and in the epistles of the New Testament, but hardly less in the historical and prophetical books of the Old, are clear cut. Philosophy has nowhere a more fit expression than in Job and Ecclesiastes, while, throughout, theology embodies itself in utmost simplicity, majesty and impressiveness. In all cases that is said which is meant, and that meant which it said. Illustrations are abundant and apt; abstraction and technicalities wanting. Sometimes there is linked logic, as in Paul's letter to the Romans and the Galatians, clear, compact, difficult to master, yet it is logic on fire, very much alive, and, when we do not wholly comprehend, we get the drift and are borne on to the conclusion. To become familiar with style and method of Scripture along these and kindred lines of its teaching, is most effectually to train ourselves to mastery of thought and expression in the same lines.

Yet more remarkable, if possible, is the Bible's expression of emotion, sometimes exceeding gentle, tender, delicate, sweet like a perfumed zephyr, anon quite awful, tremendous, terrific in swift smiting sweeping power, like the euroclydon of the Mediterranean or the cyclone of our own far west. These emotions, so varied in themselves and in their expression, are awakened now by nature in some one of her myriad moods, now by human expression, individual or social, and now by the direct contemplation of Jehovah in some one or other of his glorious perfections. Yet in all this complexity, variety and range of emotion, the expression is signally apt, adequate and natural, without excess or defect. To become intimately familiar with such emotional expressions, to live in an atmosphere of emotion thus expressed, to be attuned to such emotions and such style of utterance is to be educated in that which is best and rarest in human speech. For this result the Bible is an incomparable text book and educator. If from style we may distinguish the structural development of thought, we can estimate separately the comparative value of Bible study in promoting and perfecting such development.

An example of organic unity and completeness altogether unparalleled in the literature of the world is furnished by the Bible as a whole. As shown by the etymology of its name, it is a collection of booklets, or short treatises. Their usual order of arangement is in the main natural and such as would be made by an intelligent reader finding them disconnected and called upon to array them for the first time. One cannot miss the progress of discourse from first to last. It is determined by the progress of facts, for the divine revelation is primarily history. Works precede words, and words state and explain the works. The Bible is a book of religion, and the first sentence is the one only sure foundation of a true and rational religion. The introduction sets forth in concise majesty the relation of God to man's world and to man's being. Then at once follows the announcement of man's fall, the announcement of the grand theme of the book, Redemption. The unfolding of this theme is the tracing of the work of redemption and its exposition in ever-increasing richness, and fullness and variety in hoistory prophecy,poetry,experience,symbolism, institutions. The line of development fails not until the subject is completed in the completed gospel, in the final word of the New Testament. Standing there at that last word, looking back over the whole, it is easy to see, it must be hard not to see, that the whole is a whole. We can imagine nothing higher. We have before us made clear to view the Son of God, the Spirit of God, and the Kingdom of God. Nothing remains but to incorporate the revealed life into human hearts, human society, human history, the human race.

Now the student who has so studied the Bible as to become familiar with its structure, who has not dipped in here and there, with no regard to historic connection and the relation of part to part and part to whole, but has ever had in view the variety and integrality of the Scriptures, will not escape the moulding influence of this sublime organization of the divine human thought. Such study must tend to that habit of progression, symetrical and complete development and expression of thought which is above price. To make ourselves thoroughly familiar with the organic structural unity of the Bible and of the processes by which it is attained is to create within ourselves a tendency to give to our own thinking a like organic unity.

Origin of the Arbutus.

At a recent meeting of The American Folklore Society, held in Washington, D. C., a most interesting paper prepared by Congressman C. E. Belknap, of Michigan, was read, of which we make the following extract:

"On the south shore of Lake Superior, in the vicinity of the pictured rocks, grows to perfection the *dearest and sweetest* of all wild flowers, the *Arbutus*—the plant that all the most skillful florists, the plant that the tender, loving touch of woman, even, cannot cause to grow in hothouse or garden.

"There are two things that the learned white man does not understand—the Indian and the Arbutus. From time to time, sitting by the camp fires in the evening, I have been told of the creation of many animals and birds by the great Mannaboosho and his captains, the Manitos, and this is the legend, as told me, of the origin or creation of the Arbutus.

"It was many, many moons ago, that there lived an old man alone in his lodge beside a frozen stream in the forest. His locks and beard were long and white with age; he was heavily clad in fine furs, for all the world was Winter—snow and ice everywhere. The wind went wild through the forests searching every bush and tree for birds to chill, chasing evil spirits o'er hill and vale, and the old man went about searching in the deep snow for pieces of wood to keep up the fire in his lodge.

"In despair he returned to the lodge, and sitting down by the last dying coals, he cried to Mannaboosho that he might not perish.

"And the wind blew aside the door of the lodge, and there came in a most beautiful maiden. Her cheeks were red and made of wild roses; her eyes were large, and glowed like the eyes of fawns at night; her hair was long and black as the raven's, and it touched the ground as she walked; her hands were covered with willow buds; her bonnet was a wreath of wild flowers, and her clothing of sweet grasses and ferns, and her moccasins were white lilies, and when she breathed the air of the lodge became warm.

"The old man said: 'My daughter, I am glad to see you. My lodge is cold and cheerless, but it will shield you from the tempest of the night.

"'But tell me who you are, that you dare to come to my lodge in such strange clothing? Come, sit here and tell me of thy country and thy victories, and I will tell thee of my exploits, for I am Manito.'

"He then filled two pipes with tobacco, that they might smoke as they talked, and when the smoke had warmed the old man's tongue he said: 'I am Manito. I blow my breath and the waters of the river stand still.'

"The maiden said: 'I breathe, and flowers spring up on all the plains.'

"'I shake my curls,' said the maiden, 'and warm rains fall from the clouds.'

"The old man said: 'When I walk about, the leaves fall from the trees at my command; the animals hide in their holes in the ground, and the birds get up out of the water and fly away.'

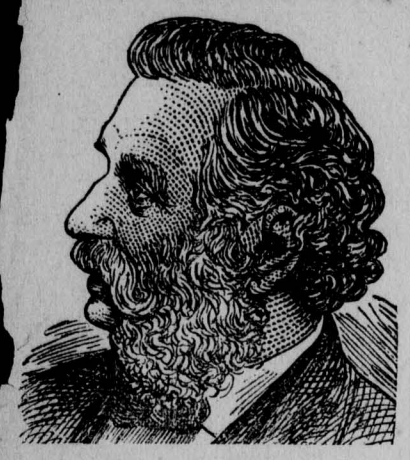
"The maiden said: 'When I walk about the plants lift up their heads, the trees cover their nakedness with many leaves, the birds come back, and all who see me sing; there is music everywhere.' And thus they talked, and the air became warm in the lodge. The old man's head dropped upon his breast and he slept.

"Then the sun came back, and a bluebird came to the top of the lodge and called, 'Say-ee, say-ee, I am thirsty!' And the river called back, 'I am free, come drink!'

"And as the old man slept the maiden passed her hands above his head, and he began to grow small. Streams of water ran out of his mouth, and soon he was a little mass upon the ground, and his clothing turned to green grass, and then the maiden, kneeling on the ground, took from her bosom the most precious white flowers and hid them all about under the leaves. Then she breathed on them and said: 'I give you all my virtues and my sweet breath, and all who would honor thee shall do so on bended knee.'

"Then the maiden moved through the woods and over the plains, and all the birds sang after her and wherever she stepped nowhere else, grows the [illegible] —*Success With Flowers.*

marked reduction in the production copper as against preceding years is orted.



Mr. S. G. Derry
of Providence, R. I.

Widely known as proprietor of Derry's Waterproof Harness Oil, tells of his terrible sufferings from Eczema and his cure by

HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla

"Gentlemen: Fifteen years ago I had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism, followed by

Salt Rheum

breaking out on my right leg. The humor spread all over my legs, back and arms, **a foul mass of sores,** swollen and itching terribly, causing intense pain if the skin was broken by scratching, and discharging constantly. It is impossible to describe my 18 years of **agony and torture.** I spent

Thousands of Dollars

in futile efforts to get well, and was discouraged and ready to die. At this time I was unable to lie down in bed, had to sit up all the time, and was **unable to walk without crutches.** I had to hold my arms away from my body, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day.

"Finally a friend urged me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I began by taking half a teaspoonful. My

Stomach Was All Out of Order

But the medicine soon corrected this, and in six weeks I could see a change in the condition of the humor which nearly covered my body. It was driven to the surface by the Sarsaparilla, the **sores soon healed,** and the scales fell off. I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well.

The Delight

of myself and wife at my recovery it is impossible to tell. To all my business friends in Boston and over the country, I recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

om personal experience." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradrd Street, Providence, R. I.

If you are Bilious take Hood's Pills

NYNU-14

JOHNSON'S
ANODYNE
LINIMENT
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE
UNLIKE ANY OTHER.
ORIGINATED
For INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use.
By an Old Family Physician.
SOOTHING. HEALING. PENETRATING
Dropped on Sugar, Children Love

to take Johnson's Anodyne Liniment for Croup, Colds, Sore Throat, Tonsilitis, Colic, Cramps and Pains. Relieves Summer Complaints, Cuts and Bruises like magic. Cures Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Cholera Morbus, Chilblains, Chaps, Soreness in Body or Limbs, Stiff Muscles or Strains. Inhale for Nervous Headache. Ill'st'd Pamphlet free. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts. Six bottles, $2.00. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

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RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds,
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Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.
ter how violent or excruciating the pain the atic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, lc, or prostrated with diseases may suffer,
WAY'S READY RELIEF
Will Afford Instant Ease.
RNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in mbler of water will in a few minutes cure pasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, , Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headrrhœa, Colic, Flatulency and all internal
ia in its various forms cured and prevented. e is not a remedial agent in the world that ire Fever and Ague and all other fevers (aided ADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADY'S READY RELIEF.
OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 50 cents.

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Price 50 Cents.
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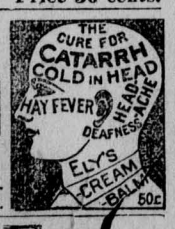


TAKE
's Pills
dose often astonishes the invalid, sticity of mind, bouyancy of body,
DIGES

SWEPT BY FEARFUL WINDS.

Tornadoes Play Havoc in Five Western States.

Towns Demolished, Lives Lost and a Train Blown Away.

Destructive storms swept over several Western States, killing and injuring many people. A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says. The tornado destroyed Towanda, Kan., killing six people; wrecked Augusta, killing four and injuring many others; did great damage at Wellington, killing several and demolished several buildings at Kiowa.

The town of Towanda was asleep when the storm swept down, razing everything in its path and leaving dead bodies lying in its wake. Four bodies have been recovered from the ruins already searched. Twenty persons are fatally hurt and forty more are seriously injured, besides a large number more or less maimed.

The fatally injured were: A little girl blown from the second story of the hotel a distance of 150 feet, badly crushed; Mrs. G. A. Robbins, skull fractured by flying timbers; Elmer Hain, internally injured; Mrs. Walter Mooney, head crushed; Alice Thornton and Mr. and Mrs. George Cornelius. Ten were seriously injured.

At Augusta, Kan., three were killed outright—Harmon Hoskins, James Barnes and the infant child of Will Rhodes. The child was blown out of his mother's arms and dashed against a brick wall. Rhodes himself is fatally injured, as is also the wife of Harmon Hoskins. Fifteen others were more or less seriously hurt.

At South Haven, Kan., the house of John Moorhouse was leveled to the ground and Moorehouse and one child were killed. John Burmaster's house was crushed like an eggshell and the whole family (Mr. and Mrs. Burmaster and three children) were killed. Mrs. Frank Shepard was killed by flying timbers. A score of others were injured, but it is believed no more fatalities occurred.

At Strong City, Kan., the house of James Glassen was demolished, and his wife, son and little child were killed outright. Several others were injured.

At Salina, Kan., the house of M. A. Brather was carried from its foundation and wrecked. The family were at supper at the time and all were more or less injured. One daughter had a limb broken and was internally injured. Another was hurt about the back and internally. Neither is likely to recover. A young son was badly injured and bruised about the head.

The house of Samuel Buckholder was demolished, but the family escaped injury. Mrs. Zimmerman took refuge in the cellar of her house, which was demolished, and she was fatally injured.

Wellington and vicinity suffered considerably and several people were killed. William Little's house, south of Wellington, was blown to splinters, and Little and his four children were killed. Joe Walton's house was picked up and thirteen of the occupants were more or less injured. Sam Butterworth's house and its occupants were carried three hundred yards in the air, and some of the family were fatally hurt.

At Atchison, Kan., the gale began at midnight, but no damage was done to speak of until nearly noon, when a tornado visited the city and unroofed and demolished several large buildings and scattered signs, awnings, etc., in every direction. The Santa Fe depot was unroofed and the Scholastic Convent demolished.

In Kansas City the wind reached a velocity of sixty-four miles an hour. The damage consisted principally of roofs blown away and plateglass windows broken.

The storm in St. Joseph, Mo., began at midnight. There is hardly a house in the city not damaged more or less, and many barns, outhouses and fences are leveled. The large trotting barn of the King Hill stock farm was destroyed, but all the valuable stock was removed before the building was swept away.

In the river the steamboats Yazel and Savannah and the ferryboat Belle, of Brownsville, are swamped ashore.

Despatches from Hiawatha, Kan., Seneca, Oneida, Horton, Lawrence, Bolckow and Maryville, Mo., report great loss.

At about 6:30 in the evening at Chicago, Ill., the sky, which had been threatening all the afternoon, became black as night, and in another minute a cloudburst occurred. The wind blew at a hurricane rate and drove the rain in sheets along the streets, sweeping every movable object before it. At Halstead and Pierce streets the wind blew down a house and killed three people. The building was a seven-story brick structure. It was surrounded by one and two-story frame and brick buildings, the homes of humble laborers, and crashing upon them instantly crushed out the lives of three unfortunates and fatally or seriously injured many others.

Those instantly killed are David Hulett, aged six months; Horace Mott, aged five years, and "Eddie" Mott, aged two years.

The fatally injured were Alice Hulett, aged eight, crushed about the head and shoulders; Mrs. Ada Keown, buried beneath a mass of bricks, which crushed her through the chair in which she was sitting; Horace Wigant, whole body fearfully bruised; Mary Wigant, arms, head and body badly crushed; James Mott, head crushed; Mrs. James Mott, head and shoulders crushed; James Mott, Jr., back strained and injured internally, Mamie Mott, badly wounded about the head and shoulders.

A storm prevailed in Burlington, Iowa, and vicinity all day. A train on the Burlington and Northwestern narrow gauge was blown from the track, forty miles from there while running at full speed. Two passengers, a mail clerk and a baggagemaster were reported to be seriously hurt, while others were badly bruised.

The storm prostrated wires all over Nebraska.

Reports received show that the town of Nelson, Neb., the county seat of Nuckolls County, was laid waste, and many buildings, including two churches, were wrecked at Norfolk.

Reports from other points indicate that the storm swept northward and eastward from Nelson with great fury. The storm included in its track the town of Edgar and other places in Clay County, continuing on to Norfolk.

Later Details.

The great storm, according to later dispatches, swept over Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas and Indiana. The wind nowhere fell below the danger line of velocity.

Kansas, the "Tornado State," leads the list in the matter of fatalities. The storm scourged that commonwealth in all its length and breadth. In Texas the towns of Bangs and Santa Anna were heavily visited. Throughout Iowa a hurricane prevailed a greater part of the day and night and the [illegible] damage [illegible]

Missouri seems to have been lightly visited, and Minnesota and Wisconsin felt only the dying breath of the giant gale. In Illinois the rain, wind and hail were heavy, but only in Chicago and its suburbs was there any loss of life. The fall of the seven-story brick building on Pearce street is responsible for the death of eight persons and the injury of a dozen others. In the suburbs of Grand Crossing four persons were injured by the collapse of a house, and at Woodlawn four others were hurt in a similar manner.

A careful estimate of the number of killed and wounded throughout Kansas by the storm makes it nearly 100 killed and between 200 and 300 injured. The tornado came from the southwest and went across the western part of the State, spreading destruction clear up into the Nebraska line. In addition to this principal storm, there was a second, of less intensity, which went across the eastern part of the State, not taking so many lives, but doing great damage to crops, trees and farm buildings. The following is the estimate placed on the dead and wounded: South Haven, eight dead and thirty-two injured. Wellington, four dead and twenty-three injured. On farms between these two towns, five dead and nine injured. Towanda, seventeen dead and forty-five wounded. Augusta, seven dead and nineteen injured. Homestead, five dead and seven injured. Strong City, two dead and eight wounded. Salina, fifteen injured, three fatally.

Among the strange stories told of the queer antics of the wind is that of Miss Ella Thornton, of Towanda, who was blown away by the storm half a mile, carrying a pillow. She was blown through the side of a wrecked barn, and left on the back of a horse unhurt.

Seven people were killed and a dozen others badly injured by the tornado in the little town of Warmego, Kansas. The killed are: Charles Taylor, wife and child; Mrs. Albert Eggers and two children, aged three and five years respectively; Joseph Johnson, a farm laborer.

The storm struck J. C. Lamb's house at Santa Anna, Texas, wiping it out of existence. Next Mr. Heath's house fed the demon, and in a few moments it was torn to pieces and strewn all over the prairie. J. W. Hall's house was next struck and demolished.

Then it attacked Mr. Basse's house. Here Mr. Story had died only about five minutes before. The storm struck this house with great fury, killing a boy and wounding eleven of the inmates.

The house of L. L. Woodward was demolished and A. Creed's house was entirely destroyed, and all of the family of five were injured.

At Trickham, Texas, the houses were driven into each other, demolishing them, but no one was hurt.

At Bangs four persons were killed and ten injured. Telegraph poles were pulled out of the ground, and wires twisted up.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) mills and the Connett packing house were leveled to the earth and the gas and electric light plants are bad wrecks by reason of the storm. The wires of the telegraph and telephone companies were prostrated, and the operation of trains upon the railroads centring here has been almost completely suspended. The storm was not in the nature of a tornado. It was a terrific gale continuing for fifteen hours

The damage done to property in St. Joseph, Mo., will reach $200,000. The town of Bigelow, Mo., forty miles north of there was almost entirely destroyed.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CYRUS W. FIELD is regaining his health.

QUEEN VICTORIA is called an anti-tobacco crank.

CAPRIVI, the German Chancellor, is eager to retire.

POPE LEO has willed nearly one million dollars to his successor.

LABOUCHERE says that the genial Oscar's name is John O'Flaherty Wilde.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S painful disease of the ear appears to be growing worse.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the Pennsylvania iron master, says he is an agnostic.

GEORGE MCDONALD, the famous novelist, has been preaching lately in London.

MASCAGNI, the composer, is said to have made $10,000 out of his popular "Cavalleria Rusticana."

ONE of the most successful artists in Paris to-day is Douglas Tilden, California's deaf mute sculptor.

EX-PRESIDENT MCCOSH, of Princeton College, though nearly eighty-one years of age, is still engaged in writing.

W. G. OAKMAN, the new President of the Richmond Terminal railway system, is a son-in-law of Roscoe Conkling.

ROGER Q. MILLS, of Texas, celebrated his sixtieth birthday anniversary by taking his seat in the United States Senate.

THE death of Dr. Edward A. Freeman removes the most voluminous and versatile of the modern English school of historians.

CHARILAS TRICOUPIS, whom the Greek King recently invited to form a new ministry, is called "the Aristides of modern Greece."

EMERSON BENNETT, who wrote "Prairie Flower" and some fifty other American novels, is seventy years old, but is still hale and hearty.

THE Hon. Neal Dow, the great temperance leader in Maine, has completed his eighty-eighth year, and is in the best of physical health and strength.

THE gossip of literary circles is to the effect that "Mark Twain's" letters from abroad are unsuccessful, and it is quite likely they may soon be discontinued.

JAMES R. KEENE, the Wall street speculator, failed in 1883. From that day he has struggled to pay off all claims against him. All told he has settled over $1,000,000 in debts.

JAMES JEFFREY ROCHE, who succeeded the late John Boyle O'Reilly as the editor of the Boston Pilot, is a taking Irishman with a rich brogue, a keen wit and a delightful smile.

Two of the artists connected with Harpers' have practically become residents of Chicago until the Fair is over. They are Graham and Thulstrup. One does the buildings and the other the people.

THE most youthful American to bear the title of Minister is Roland B. Mahaney, not yet twenty-eight years of age, who has just been appointed by President Harrison Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Ecuador.

PADEREWSKI, the Polish virtuoso, sailed away from New York, taking with him 75,000 good American dollars, which he earned in the most successful tour ever made in this country by a pianist, lasting only four months, during which he gave 108 concerts.

DR. GEORGE DOUGLAS is the most eloquent pulpit orator in Canada. He is totally blind and his hands fall helpless in front of him from pralysis, so that he is to all appearance half dead, but no one who hears his voice can remain insensible to the charm of his oratory.

IT is estimated that the orange shipments in South [illegible] California this [illegible]

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

62D DAY.—The usual mass of petitions and memorials from State granges for and against various measures of legislation were presented and referred——Mr. Morgan offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the President for correspondence with the Argentine Republic on the subject of reciprocity.——The Senate bill to allow thirty days' leave of absence to employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was discussed and then recommitted——Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to amend the act facilitating the disposition of cases in the United States Supreme Court——The Senate at 2:05, on motion of Mr. Sherman, proceeded to executive business, and at 5:05 adjourned.

63D DAY.—The Bering Sea arbitration treaty was confirmed by a unanimous vote——Mr. Stewart announced that he would move to take up his Free Coinage bill——Mr. Quay reported favorably a bill appropriating $30,000 for the erection in Washington of a statue to Ericsson, and another appropriating $20,000 for a statue of Robert Dale Owen to be placed in the Smithsonian Institution grounds. He also reported a bill appropriating $15,000 for the purchase of an oil painting of Lincoln to be hung in the Capitol.

64TH DAY.—Roger Q. Mills was sworn in as Senator from Texas——Mr. Stanford addressed the Senate at length on his bill to determine the value of a legal tender dollar——The Indian Appropriation bill was discussed.

65TH DAY.—Mr. Morgan introduced a series of resolutions to precipitate a silver debate——The Army agent provision in the Indian Appropriation bill was adopted.

66TH DAY.—Mr. Morgan asked that consideration of his silver resolution be postponed——The Indian Appropriation bill was debated——Mr. Felton, by request, introduced a bill appropriating $500,000 to promote the fibre industry of the United State and to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to make a display of fibrous plants, etc., at at the World's Fair.

In the House.

69TH DAY.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Representative Joseph McKenna, of the Sixth District of California, informing the House that he had sent his resignation as Representative to the Governor of California——Mr. Blount, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Committee of the Whole——The floor was then claimed by and awarded to the Committee of the District of Columbia, and several bills were passed.

70TH DAY.—Discussion of the Free Wool bill was resumed——Speaker Crisp presented a communication from Roger Q. Mills, stating that he had sent to the Governor of Texas his resignation as Representative from the Ninth District of Texas, to take effect at once——The Committee on Banking reported favorably the bill to incorporate the International American Bank.

71ST DAY.—Mr. Crain, of Texas, was appointed to Mr. Mills's late place in the House Commerce Committee——Consideration of the Free Wool bill was continued, speeches being made by Messrs. Butler, Taylor, Grady, Layton and Crosby.

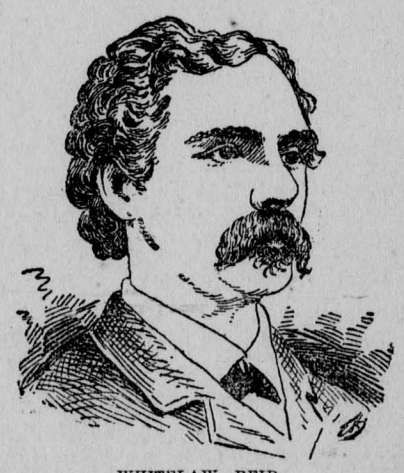
72D DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the Free Wool bill. Speeches were made by Messrs. Brosius, Wheeler, Johnson, Stockdale, Kyle, Norton, Grant, Herman, Youmans and Stout. Less than a dozen members were present when the House reassembled at 8 o'clock P. M., and again went into Committee of the Whole on the Free Wool bill. After speeches by Messrs. Parret, of Indiana; Milliken, of Maine; Greenleaf, of New York, and Pendleton, of West Virginia, the House adjourned.

73D DAY.—Debate on the Wool bill was continued by Messrs. Dalzell, Cox, Watson.

74TH DAY.—The debate on the Free Wool Tariff bill was closed for the Democrats by Mr. Cummings, of New York. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, closed the debate on the Republican side——Mr O'Ferrall reported the contested election case of Noyes against Rockwell from the Twenty-eighth New York District, with the recommendation that Rockwell (Democrat), the sitting member, be unseated and the seat be given to Noyes (Republican)——Mr. Fithian reported with a recommendation that it pass his bill for the free admission to American registry to ships built in foreign countries——Mr. Hatch reported with a recommendation that it pass a bill prepared by the committee as a substitute for the Hatch Anti-Option bill and other measures of this character pending before the committee.

MINISTER REID AT HOME.

He Talks About Treaties Negotiated With France.



WHITELAW REID.

Whitelaw Reid, United States Minister to France, arrived in New York from Paris, accompanied by Mrs. Reid and their children, on the French steamer La Champagne. He had just arrived home after an absence of nearly two years.

Many of his personal and political friends had assembled at the pier to give him a hearty welcome and congratulate him on his diplomatic achievements in the country's service. Some other of his friends had gone down the bay the night before on the steamer Laura M. Starin to serenade La Champagne and her distinguished passenger on their arrival at Quarantine.

Mr. Reid looked sunburned and healthy. His voyage had rested him, after his hard and somewhat trying work in closing the negotiations for the reciprocity and extradition treaties. Copies of these important treaties he brought with him. The extradition treaty was signed by Mr. Reid and Mr. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a few hours afterward Mr. Reid was on his way to America. Of the success of his efforts to bring about these better understandings between the countries and to secure the extension of American trade with France he spoke with modesty.

Mr. Reid said he did not know who would be his successor. At present the legation is

Japanese Houses.

In the construction of their houses, which are built of wood without an atom of paint, the Japanese, unlike most builders, begin with the roof. This is built on the ground, and when framed is covered with shingles about the size of two fingers, as thin as a sheet of paper. When it is done they raise it on four corner-posts, and it is a pleasure to see, it is so light and yet so strong. The walls are made like the side-scenes in a theatre, of thin strips of wood, over which are pasted sheets of a cottony, transparent paper. They are slipped into grooves as soon as the roof is raised, and the house is finished without the use of a nail. In the evenings when the lanterns dispense their soft light round the inside of these white buildings, the spectator seems to be looking at a magic lantern. During the day time the sides of the houses are slipped out and the house becomes only a roof resting on the four light corner posts, the whole interior being thus opened to the air. Every part of it is exposed to view and everything done in it can be seen, while behind it appear the charming little gardens situated in the rear. The great luxury of the Japanese consits in their mats made of plaited straw. They are perfectly rectangular in shape, about three inches thick and soft to the touch. They are never stepped on with shoes, since the Japanese go about their houses always barefooted. Of furniture they have next to nothing; a small furnace in one corner, a closet made like the sides of the house and intended to contain the mattresses, a small set of shelves on which are arranged the lacquered plates for rice and fish, this is all the furnishing for these houses, in which they live, as it were, in the open air. In the middle of each house are two articles of general use among all classes—brazier and a box for tobacco. Being great tea drinkers, great smokers, and great talkers, the Japanese pass a great deal of their time, in groups of seven or eight, seated on their heels around the tea kettle.—Detroit Free Press.

How to Care for Pearls.

An old-fashioned receipt to prevent pearls from losing their brilliancy is to put them away in a box with a piece of ashroot. Wise men—in their own estimation—will probably laugh at this advice, but it is just as well to let them laugh and not have one's beautiful jewel become dull and dead. Why the root of the ash tree should have this marvellous effect is hard to determine, but it is a fact and one which is worth taking advantage of.—New York Herald.

"Au[illegible]
R[illegible]

"I am [illegible] to sufferi[illegible] has used y[illegible] August Flow[illegible] and palpitatio[illegible] satisfactory resu[illegible] she has been a g[illegible] been under the trea[illegible] physicians in this cit[illegible] and found little relief. [illegible] duced to try August Flow[illegible] gave immedaite relief. We[illegible] say to much for it." L. C. [illegible] Springfield, Mass.

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The Mapleton Item

N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

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Volume IV.

With this issue the ITEM enters upon its fourth volume. The past year has been a prosperous one in every respect. Our advertising and job patronage was very gratifying and the additions to our subscription list were numerous; over fifty subscribers have been added since the first of the year. The ITEM will continue as it has been in the past, the advocate of those things which tend to the happiness of the home. Further than that we make no declarations of intentions. We are grateful for past encouragment and expect a much greater patronage in the future. We desire each subscriber to feel sufficient interest in our efforts to send us during the year an additional one. Financial encouragement is what we want and is what every country paper must have. Friends, let us have your renewals promptly and tell your neighbor to read the ITEM.

SENATOR QUAY, the most roundly abused and persecuted politician of the day, will succeed himself as United States senator from Pennsylvania. Those who hurl vigorous epithets of a derogatory character at him do not alarm him and can give no other reason for their action than that he has been successful. If he were not successful there would be no occasion for dragging him down. Why waste ammunition in a fruitless pursuit. The people are with him. He made a host of friends last week by his casual remark that he was decidedly opposed to having the World's Fair opened on Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA people are opposed to the trolley system of rapid transit and notwithstanding the Traction company's trolley ordinance was last week passed over the Mayor's veto, the people are putting many stumbling blocks in the company's pathway, through the newly organized councils. The *Inquirer* leads the people's battle and at this distance it begins to look as though the people may eventually win. May it be so. It has not yet been demonstrated that the trolley system is the best. The fight is on and will be a vigorous one. The *Inquirer* announces "Clear the deck for action."

THE Reformatory investigation was resumed at Philadelphia yesterday. Senttor Osborne last week expressed himself as not having been satisfied with the investigation thus far. He wants Governor Pattison to be present in person at the Philadelphia sittings and his desire will be gratified. There should be a full and fair investigation but too much judgment is being expressed before all the facts are known. That right properly be reserved until the committee makes its report.

The Democratic state convention will be held at Harrisburg Wednesday. The Republican convention will be held one week later.

FOR SALE.—Two horses, at the Mapleton tannery, in good condition. Weight, 2,000 and 1,800. Call on or address, H. H. SWOPE,
Mapleton Depot, Pa

Trough Creek.

N. Q. Wright built a summer kitchen the past week.

Miss Julia Chilcott returned to Altoona last week.

E. S. Chilcott went up to the Mountain city last week.

The grain is looking quite well since the last snow went off.

Bruce P. Steel and J. Hays Wright are attending the Huntingdon normal the present term.

Barton Greenland and daughter Laura, visited Amon Greenland, of Cass township, over Sunday.

C. W. Steel got severely kicked by an ill-dispositioned horse last Sunday. He had several ribs broken and fractured.

The Messrs. Crotsley built a tenant house recently and Mr. Hollabaugh moved into it last Thursday. Mr. Hollabaugh informs me that boils now number 71. He is able to work some.

The Pine Grove school opened for the third time on Wednesday of last week. J. O. Smith, one of Huntingdon county's successful teachers is closing the term, after which he will teach a select school at Calvin. He will have a large school.

While the Posten Bros. were working to get a fox out of her den week before last one of the party discovered a strange looking track in the snow and followed it to its hiding place which was in the rocks under a pile of shingle shavings. Peter said it was the track of another. Some of the readers of the ITEM will imagine "Pete's" surprise and exclamation when he saw that it was a groundhog. Whether William was governed by the advice of the ITEM I could not say but he did just what the ITEM advised; he "shot him on the spot," the writer being an eye witness. It was a strange notion of the animal traveling around on the snow. It is generally conceded that they go into their holes in the fall and remain until warm weather in the spring except on groundhog day. His hogship must have concluded when he come forth on the 2nd of February and found that Oliver was meddling with the weather that he would keep a lookout for himself and see which knew the most, he or the new prophet.

It is feared that the valuation of the taxable property will be raised by the action of the court. In our opinion this is wrong. As the matter now stands the owners of real estate are overburdened with taxes while the corporations and capitalists go almost scott free. In Union township for the past ten years the owners of real estate and horses and cows over four years old have been paying at least an average of thirty-nine mills of taxes while the money lenders and corporations are excused with the mere pittance of three mills, and that only for state purposes. Now, if there is any justice in this I would be glad to hear it explained. This leads to the inquiry who is to blame? Our answer is, the people. As long as we continue to send all protessional men and capitalists to make our laws we may make up our minds to gulp down the same kind of medicine. I don't lay claim to knowing much and I will acknowledge right here that if the voters of Huntingdon county send two professional men to Harrisburg next winter that I am deceived in their intelligence.

Beavertown.

Mrs. Beaty has for some time been in a poor state of health.

Harry Hoover who recently had sale, is now at work in the mines at Robertsdale.

There is a rumor that the Bethel of the Church of God at Beavertown will be remodeled in the near future.

The community is much gratified to see Miss Annie Taylor restored in their midst, especially those of her associates.

The "Calithumpians" made a visit at the home of Geo. Wilson in honor of his son Elby who lately was married to Miss Kane.

The members of the Trough Creek M. E. church are pleased to see Rev. Adams, their pastor returned for another year. For three years he has served the circuit with much credit. As yet, he has no colleague for the coming year, this to be supplied.

It has been reported in the columns of this paper that the Christian Endeavor Society of Beavertown was snowed under. This statement we desire to correct, for at the time of said report the society was not in existence, but now it is in full progress, full of interest and bright prospects for a still better future.

Mount Union.

Clare M. Taylor, of Huntingdon, visited in town on Sunday.

Miss Minnie Shaver, of this place visited in Mapleton on Sunday.

Bert Etnier, of Tyrone, visited in town over Sunday among friends.

Miss Frances Dolby, of Lewistown, visited friends in this place last week.

Philip Smith and family, of Johnstown, are visiting Mrs. Smith's parents and friends in town.

D. C. Appleby has erected a neat porch around the front of his residence on Shirley street.

J. Lowry Johnston, of Baltimore, and C. I. Fuller, of Newton Hamilton, were visitors in town last week.

Miss Annie Stratford, of this place, who has been indisposed for some time past is able to be about again.

Washington Deen, of this place, who has been on the sick list of some weeks past is rapidly regaining his health.

Harry Beers left on Monday morning last for Lock Haven, where he will attend the State Normal School for fourteen weeks.

The directors of the DeFrehn Chair Co., filed the application for a charter with the state department last week in Harrisburg.

There were quite a number of removals from one house to another on Friday the 1st inst. J. C. Trout and family removed to Tyrone.

H. Wilson Maxwell is improving the appearance of his property by having a neat picket fence erected on the Jefferson street side of his property.

Miss Emma Ramer visited relatives and friends in Lewistown over Sunday. Prof. G. T. Cooper also spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Bellefonte and vicinity.

Rev. D. H. Campbell and family returned to their home on Saturday evening last from Johnstown, where they had gone to attend the funeral of Mrs. Campbell's brother who died quite suddenly last week.

The remains of Thos. Hooper, of Orbisonia, who died March 30 of consumption, were interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery in this place on Wednesday last. The deceased was a member of Washington Camp No. 346, P. O. S. of A., and the body was taken in charge of by an escort from his own Camp and a body of brothers from Orbisonia. The deceased was employed in this place until a year or more ago when the division at Rockhill of the E. B. T. R. R., was given to him.

Saltillo.

Muddy roads.

Miss Sabra Barton visited friends here last week.

Miss Amanda Finley is visiting relatives in Mercersburg.

Doctor Letterman is taking in the sights in the Quaker City.

There is talk of a summer school beginning in a couple of weeks.

Mrs. Cam. Brewster, of Meadow Gap, is the guest of Mrs. Philip Weaver.

W. O. Henderson is home on a vacation from Altoona where he is employed.

Misses Nellie Lightner and Ola Fisher intend taking up the dressmaking trade in our town this spring.

Edward Welken, who is ill with typhoid fever is improving slowly. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Robert Giffin and family who have resided in Newton Hamilton have come to take up their abode in our town.

Spring has come again and the croak of the frogs is heard once more in the dismal swamps and the robins are singing sweetly at our door.

Misses Nora and Ida Greene who were home for ten days spending their Easter vacation returned to Bucknell Institute, Lewisburg, on Monday.

Rev. Ott, the new Methodist minister who has come to take this circuit preached last night. He gave a very fine talk and is liked very well.

Mill Creek.

Amos Smucker is again able to be about.

The gardeners are getting in a little work now.

Miss Julia Musser will commence her school next Monday.

Rev. Hart preached his first sermon here since conference on Sunday morning.

David Gates and bride have commenced domestic life in James Rickett's house.

Miss Mame Anderson and Cassie Shingler are in attendance at the Huntingdon normal.

Miss Stella Wilson is attending the spring session of school at West Chester normal school.

Miss Emma Fox, of Altoona, formerly a well known girl of this place, committed suicide in the former place last Thursday by shooting herself with a revolver.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

—SALE!—

Beginning with March 15th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

A large lot of Goods must and will be sold. Will here name a few of the different articles:

50 Road Wagons,

such as Conklin, Lansing, and Webster. A nice stock of Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carts.

80 Plows,

such as Syracuse, Gale, Imperial, Oliver and Bissell.

100 Spring-Tooth Harrows,

The Stevens, Hench, Childs and Osborne. Just received a car-load of

50 Osborne Mowers.

30 HAY RAKES, namely, Thomas, Tiger, Taylor, and the Osborne.

25 Cultivators,

(Walking and Riding), a lot of Corn Planters, and many other articles, such as will be found in any

First-class Implement Store.

Don't fail to call and examine my stock and learn prices. Will guarantee to save you money. In addition to the above I keep in stock

Cook Stoves, Ranges,
Builders' Hardware,
Lead and Oil,

Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Pickets, Lath, Sash, Doors, Etc.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

—A—

STRICTLY CASH STORE.

GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Good Pay Need Not Help Make Up the Losses From Poor Pay.

WASH GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Our stock of wash goods was never so large as this season, and so choice styles for so little money. Our Wool Dress Goods department is more complete than ever. You can get almost anything you want here.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS,

Black and Colored Dress Silks, China and Japa Silks in plain and figured. Elegant styles.

Ladies' and Children's Coats & Wraps,

We have three times more Ladies' and Children's coats and wraps than ever before and the handsomest fitting garments you ever saw. Ladies' and Boys' shirt waists in almost any style.

CHENILLE - LACE - CURTAINS.

I have the largest line of Lace Curtains I have ever shown from 50 cents a pair up. Also a full line of Chenille Curtains and Table Covers.

And now aside, as this is not for the public ear, but confidentially for you, and you alone. If you were the only one who would want little accommodations for tomorrow, next week or next month, it would not matter much, but when there are five hundred more who just want such favors, you have no idea what bother and time it takes to attend to such matters. At the prices I sell goods I cannot afford any losses whatever, and whilst this is said without any feeling of independence whatever, I want it strictly understood that my cash rule MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL. I have lost some customers and will lose others rather than have this rule broken. Now, please don't ask for credit.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM REED,

Opera House. - - Huntingdon, Pa.

The Toad and the Centipede.

the Court house yard there are e a number of large, sleek-looking ds. One of these toads was seen by loungers about the place engaged in earnest attempt to swallow something t seemed to tax all his energies. A ser examination revealed the fact that toad had seized a centipede by the r end and was slowly and placidly wing him away within his jaws, in te of the victims frantic efforts to es- pe. Nearly one-half of the reptile had sappeared, when the centipede, with e unenbumbered balance of his 100 et, succeeded in getting a ground hold, nd with a desperate effort freed himself rom the jaws of the devourer, and was noving rapidly away when the toad, nally realizing the situation, made a jump and again caught his victim. This time the centipede seemed to realize the hopelessness of his situation and frantically turned to the right and left, each time nipping his enemy severely upon the lips and head, but all to no purpose. The toad would coolly brush away these attacks, first with one foot, and then with the other, all the time taking the centipede in, until at last nothing remained but the toad calmly and serenely seated upon his haunches, considering the next move.—El Paso (Texas) Herald.

Big Potatoes and Turnips.

E. J. Lawrence, a farmer at Peace River, Canada, says:

With the most ordinary cultivation, we grow from two to four hundred bushels of potatoes, and upward, per acre. The heaviest potato that I have weighed was three and one-fourth pounds, and, from three pounds of Early Rose seed, I dug 672 pounds of sound potatoes.

Last season I weighed a turnip, that had had only ordinary field culture, without fertilizing, which weighed twenty-two pounds ten ounces. I afterward picked up four more that brought up the weight, with the first one, to ninety-three and a half pounds.

The Moslems of Burmah and British India have contributed to the fund for erecting a new Mohammedian mosque in Liverpool, England. It is intended to build a college adjoining the mosque, and also to purchase land for a Moslem cemetery.

The number of lighthouses in the world has quadrupled during the last fifty years.

In New York City last year 2748 buildings were commenced and 2629 were finished.

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT
TRADE MARK.
Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.
Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.
Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe* urinary trouble, bright's disease.
Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.
Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.
At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DROPSY Treated FREE.
Positively cured with Vegetable Remedies
Have cured thousands of cases. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear; in 10 days two thirds of all symptoms removed. Send for free book of testimonials of miraculous cures. **10 days' treatment free** by mail. If you order trial, send 10c. in stamps to pay postage. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

RIPANS TABULES regulate the stomach, liver and bowels, purify the blood, are safe and effectual. The best general family medicine known for Biliousness, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Foul Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Mental Depression, Painful Digestion, Pimples, Sallow Complexion, Tired Feeling, and every symptom or disease resulting from impure blood, or a failure by the stomach, liver or intestines to perform their proper functions. Persons given to over-eating are benefited by taking a TABULE after each meal. Price, by mail, 1 gross $2; 1 bottle 15c. Address THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.
Agents Wanted; EIGHTY per cent profit.

$65 A MONTH for 3 Bright Young Men or Ladies in each county. Address P. W. ZEGLER & CO., Phila., Pa.

PENSIONS—Due all SOLDIERS: ¼ disabled. $2 fee for increase. 25 years experience. Write for Laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SONS, WASHINGTON, D. C. & CINCINNATI, O.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE New York State Legislature held services at Albany in memory of General Sherman; General Slocum presided, and Chauncey M. Depew delivered the oration.

BOTH branches of the Rhode Island Legislature have passed the bill providing for biennial elections of State officers.

MARSHALL G. KINNEY, a member of the Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature, died at Harrisburg, aged thirty-nine years.

CLARK'S HOTEL in Boston, Mass., was burned; several persons were injured and there were many narrow escapes. E. W. Perry, of Leominster, Mass., died shortly after being taken to a hospital. T. W. Southbridge, of Cambridge, was fatally hurt.

POET WALT WHITMAN was buried at Camden, N. J., with just such services as he had wished. There was no religious ceremony, but instead his close friends conducted unique exercises at the tomb, which he had designed, in Harleigh Cemetery. Thousands attended the ceremonies in the open air.

THE crew of a train coming down the steep grade on the Frackville (Penn.) branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad lost control of it and the engine and cars shot down the decline at a fearful speed. Brakeman Josiah Troy and John Bauer were crushed to death.

SECRETARY FOSTER has awarded a life saving medal to Joseph Fernald, of Portsmouth, N. H., for saving the lives of four persons last July.

A THOUSAND pounds of dynamite at Ferndale, Penn., exploded. John Long was killed.

THE horses in training, the property of the late D. D. Withers, the "Sage of Brookdale," were sold at auction in New York City. Twenty-four horses sold for $86,700, an average of $3612.50. Experiment, at $11,100, brought the highest price.

THE Connecticut Supreme Court decided that the claim of Austin Brainard, Executive Secretary of the Governor, against Controller Staub for salary must be allowed.

South and West.

ABRAHAM COOLER, a farmer living near Detroit, Mich., killed his wife and then himself. He was insane.

A SALE under the Vagrant act took place in Fayette, Mo., when three colored tramps were sold on the block to the highest bidder. One brought $25, another $5 and the third $1.

A BOY of two and a girl of four, children of a man named Swering, living in Brown County, Ind., were burned to death while locked up alone in the house.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, of Ohio, has appointed Hon. C. L. Poorman Secretary of State, vice D. J. Ryan, resigned.

IT rained heavily in North Dakota and Northern Minnesota and great damage was done to wheat.

JOSEPH LEIGHTER, an ex-soldier and ex-convict, went from the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, to his home at Findlay, Ohio, and killed his wife and daughter with a hatchet.

THE Kentucky State Convention to choose delegates-at-large to the Republican Convention at Minneapolis met at Louisville. The Convention adopted resolutions indorsing the McKinley bill and Harrison's administration, protesting against the free coinage of silver and recommending that the delegates to Minneapolis vote for Harrison's renomination.

GREAT damage has been done by extensive prairie fires in Nebraska.

THE winter pork packing in the West to March 1 is reported at 7,761,000 hogs, a decrease of 412,000 compared with last year.

PETER MARTIN, one of the murderers of Thomas A. Edwards, near Huntsville, Ala., has been wounded by officers and captured, and John Mullins, another of the accused, has been lynched.

A DESTRUCTIVE prairie fire swept over Noble and Highland townships, of Norton County, Kansas, destroying an immense amount of property. Hundreds of families lost their all. William Dunn, in an attempt to save his property, lost his life.

THE Minnesota Democratic State Convention was held in St. Paul. Resolutions ere adopted instructing the delegates to the National Convention to vote for Grover Cleveland from first to last.

An explosion occurred at the Sterling Dynamite Works, at Bessemer, Ala., killing six men. The explosion was in the gas reservoir and its force was tremendous, nearly every glass in the town of 5000 inhabitants being broken.

IN Moorehouse Parish, La., James Baker and E. P. Norsworthy quarreled over some stolen geese. They fought and both men were killed.

Washington.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY NETTLETON wrote a letter to Secretary Foster charging Mr. Owen, Superintendent of Immigration, with incompetency.

THE Speaker laid before the House a communication from Roger Q. Mills, stating that he had sent to the Governor of Texas his resignation as Representative from the Ninth District of Texas, to take effect immediately.

THE nomination of John H. Baker, of Indiana, to be United States District Judge for Indiana in place of Judge Woods, against whose confirmation such a fight was made, has been confirmed by the Senate.

STATISTICIAN DODGE, of the Agricultural Department, has been removed.

THE President appointed Frank L. Coombs, of California, Minister to Japan.

SECRETARY FOSTER transmitted to the House a letter from the Secretary of War, asking for an additional appropriation of $108,430 for the armament of fortifications and $155,000 for the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. He also sent a letter to the House asking an immediate appropriation of $50,000 to continue the recoinage of subsidiary silver coin.

SECRETARY BLAINE has resumed the discharge of his official duties, and will conduct all further negotiations on behalf of this Government in the Bering Sea matter. General J. W. Foster will continue, however, to assist in the conduct of these negotiations.

SENATOR CULLOM, of Illinois, has written from Washington a letter to ex-Mayor Roche, of Chicago, declining to allow his name to be brought before the Minneapolis Convention as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. He declares in favor of Harrison.

SENATORS PROCTOR AND WHITE were appointed by the Vice-President members of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

MRS. LEILA MORSE RUMMELL, daughter of Professor S. F. B. Morse, has writen a letter protesting against a resolution in the United States Senate which speaks of Alfred Vail as the inventor of the telegraph receiver.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARRISON gave a reception at the White House in honor of James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, whom they have known from boyhood.

CHALES DANIEL DRAKE, late Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, was found dead in his bed at Washington. Judge Drake was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on April 11, 1811.

SPEAKER CRISP has made the following appointments: Visitors to the Military Academy—Messrs. Outhwaite, of Ohio; Geissenhainer, of New Jersey, and Hull, of Iowa. Visitors to Naval Academy—Messrs Herbert, of Alabama; Compton, of Maryland, and Wadsworth, of New York.

Foreign.

PRINCE DE CHIMAY, Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is dead.

A SEVERE earthquake occurred at Arica, Chile, and caused great alarm among its inhabitants. It was accompanied by a heavy tidal wave. The shock was felt at both Valparaiso and Santiago.

THE Czechs of Prague endeavored to celebrate Comenius's birthday, despite the Government's prohibition; the police dispersed the crowd, many rioters being injured.

THERE was a dynamite explosion in the building of the Credit Lyonaise, one of the largest banking institutions of Paris. The French Cabinet discussed the recent Anarchist explosions, and decided to take measures to prevent their recurrence.

THE German Government was defeated in the Reichstag on a vote for a new corvette.

THE North German Lloyd steamer Eider was hauled off Atherfield Ledge, and was towed to Southampton, England. She will be refitted for transatlantic traffic.

FORTY of the leading Anarchists of Paris, France, have been ordered to leave the country, and they will be conducted to the frontier.

AN entire family of eight were burned to death owing to the explosion of a petroleum lamp in Freiburg, Baden, Germany.

THE German Reichstag has been prorogued, Dr. Von Boetticher making the speech.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S birthday was celebrated throughout Germany; he is seventy-seven years old.

LATER NEWS.

FOREST fires raged all over the Cape Cod district in Massachusetts for two days. Much damage was done in the magnolia woods, and several tracts of forest were destroyed.

OHIO farmers who have commenced plowing report finding myriads of grasshoppers just below the surface, and all predict a scourge.

THE Grand Jury, which has been investigating the boodling in the City Council of Chicago, Ill., has made a final report. Accompanying the report were true bills for bribery against nine Aldermen. A member of the Board of Education was also indicted.

THE House Committee on Commerce reported a resolution granting to the Compagnie Francaise du Telegraphe de Paris at New York the right to land a cable on the shores of South Carolina and Virginia, to be thence laid to the Island of Cuba or San Domingo, or both.

THE Civil Service Commission has a requisition for a female physician for the Indian service in Colorado, which cannot be immediately filled, because there are no women physicians on the register of eligibles. The salary is $1000 a year.

A TORNADO swept a portion of Queensland, Australasia, causing a great deal of destruction.

THE steamship Missouri, bearing food from New York to starving Russians, was welcomed at Libau.

HELPED HIS LYNCHERS.

A Mob Breaks Into Jail and Hangs a Man to a Telegraph Pole.

Joseph Lytie, the man who hacked his wife and two daughters in a horrible manner, was taken from the County Jail at Findlay, Ohio, by a mob of nearly 1000 determined men and hanged.

As the mob entered the jail Lytle called their attention to the cell he was occupying as the one they were looking for. It took thirty minutes to batter down the cell door, when the doomed man was dragged out and thence to the Main Street Bridge, two squares away.

Here Lytle was strung up to an iron crosspiece of the bridge. Just as he was being pulled up a shot from a revolver rang out on the night air and the rope was shot in two, dropping the victim to the ground. He was then hurriedly taken to the nearest telegraph pole, where the lynching was completed. Twenty shots were fired into the body. Lytle died without a struggle.

Lytle left a note asking that his body should be turned over to his brother with the request that he be buried beside his mother.

BURNED WITH HER CHILD.

Went Into the House to Rescue It and Was Buried by Debris.

Fire at Wilkesbarre, Penn., destroyed the millinery store of Kate McCarty, in South Main street, and the adjoining sporting goods store of E. J. Kipple.

Mayor Sutton, who was one of the first on the scene, broke into the latter store and roused the family who occupied the upper floor. He carried out Willie Easby and led Mrs. Easby by the arm. On reaching the street Mrs. Easby excitedly exclaimed: "My child! Where is my child?" She rushed into the flames and smoke and was just coming with her child wrapped in a blanket when an explosion occurred bringing down the roof and side walls and crushing the woman and the child in the debris.

A determined effort was made by the firemen to rescue them, but the whole place was in flames and it was impossible to enter. The fire spread and four other buildings were gutted before it was extinguished. The explosion was caused by the fire reaching a number of kegs of powder.

The bodies of Mrs. Easby and her child were found that afternoon burned to a cinder, and the child's head blown from its body. The loss was $70,000.

FROM the frontiers of Germany and Austria against Russia a renewal of the report is made that the epidemics of typhus and blackpox reigning in Russia are slowly but irresistably spreading outward, threatening to invade western Europe in full force in spite of the precautionary measures adopted by both the German and Austrian Governments.

There are a number of beautiful caves in California. Those in Mariposa, Calaveras and Placer counties are the largest.

Scotland, whose output in 1889 was 23,217,163 tons, furnished almost one-seventh of all the coal mined in Great Britain.

Deafness Can't be Cured
By local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.
We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Skill and Knowledge
Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

Mr. C. D. Payne, publisher of the Union Signal, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I never saw anything that would cure headache like your Bradycrotine." All druggists, fifty cents.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are widely known as an admirable remedy for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs and Throat troubles. *Sold only in boxes.*

BEECHAM'S PILLS take the place of an entire medicine chest, and should be kept for use in every family. 25 cents a box.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Ought to be sma
—the great, griping, old-fashion pill. There's too much unpleasa ness for the money. Ought to better, too. They're big enou and make trouble enough, to more good.

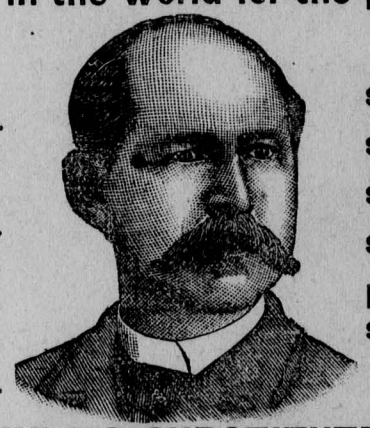
That's just what Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets do,—more good. Instead of weakening the system, they renovate it; instead of upsetting, they cleanse and regulate it—mildly, gently, and naturally. They're the original Little Liver Pills—the smallest but most effective, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and easiest to take. Only one little Pellet for a gentle laxative—three for a cathartic. Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels are promptly relieved and permanently cured.

They're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned. You pay only for the *good* you get. It's a plan peculiar to Dr. Pierce's medicines.

Obstinate Blood Humor.
I HAD TERRIBLE ECZEMA FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS—WAS in bed six months at a time—body and limbs swollen and scaly like a dead fish. The itching was terrible, and finally LOST MY SIGHT. After treatment by five physicians, and other remedies without relief, I took S. S. S. AND IT CURED ME. My skin is soft and smooth, and the terrible trouble is all gone.—R. N. MITCHELL, *Macon, Ga.*
I know the above statement to be true.—S. S. HARMON, *Macon, Ga.*

I was for some time troubled with an obstinate **RASH OR HUMOR,** that spread over my face and breast. I consulted physicians, and used many remedies without a cure. At the suggestion of a friend I used Swift's Specific, which completely cured me. This was two years ago, and I have had no return of the trouble.—E. H. WELLS, *Chesterfield, Va.*
S. S. S. is the safest and best remedy for all troubles of the Blood and Skin. It cures by removing the cause, and at the same time builds up the general health.
Send for our Treatise, mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE
For gentlemen is a fine Calf Shoe, made seamless, of the best leather produced in this country. There are no tacks or wax threads to hurt the feet, and is made as smooth inside as a hand-sewed shoe. It is as stylish, easy fitting and durable as custom-made shoes costing from $4.00 to $5.00, and acknowledged to be the
Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.
$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer.
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.
$3.00 Hand-Sewe
$2.50 Best Dongol
$2.00 Calf and Dongo
$1.75 For MISSES
For BOYS' & YOUTH
$2 & $1.7
SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.
IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these h times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your f wear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, repre a greater value for the money than any other makes.
CAUTION. W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stam on the bottom of each shoe, which protects consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dea who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attem ing to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fra ulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money u false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and wanted. Postage free. AGENTS WANTED. Will give exclusive sale to shoe d where I have no agent and advertise them free in local paper.

MUSHROOMS FOR THE MILLION
There's money in growing Mushrooms. Constant demand at good prices. Any one with a cellar or stable can do it. Our Primer & Price-list tells how to grow them. Free. Send for it. A trial brick of Spawn (enough for a 3x4 ft. experiment), by mail, postpaid, for 25c. By express, 8 lb for $1.00; 18 lb for $2.00; 50 lb for $5.00. Special rates on large lots. JOHN GARDINER & Co., Seed Growers, Importers and Dealers. Philadelphia, Pa.
☞ Gardiner's Seeds:—New Catalogue for 1892 now ready. Free. Send for it.

TO SECURE AGENTS
For 60 cts we will send by mail our famous Rug and Embroidery machines with 3 sized needles and catalogue or Rug and Embroidery patterns.
P. S.—Retail price of Machine $1.
E. ROSS & CO., Tol

CONSUMPTION
IS CURABLE. Also Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh. The Inhalation Method, 90 *per cent. cured* during 8 years' practice. Testimonials furnished on application. Remedies for Impure Blood, Constipation, Dyspepsia. Write for particulars. Agents wanted. The Ch. Bergman Medicine Co., Office, Gifford Building. Jamestown, N. Y.

NYNU—14

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup.
Sold everywhere. 25c.

We Send Free
by mail to any woman a be trated book, containing ov most important informa forms of female complain should live without a cop
"Guide to Hea Etiquett
by Lydia E. Pi ham. women have been ben Pinkham's advice after a treatment had failed.
Send two 2-cent stamps to and packing, when you book. Address in confidence LYDIA E. PINK

The Mapleton Item.

pleton Depot. Penn'a, April 6. 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—How do you like your new home?

—Corset waists for little girls at Mrs. vans.

—A. B. Gillam and wife visited among iends in Blair county this week.

—R. D. Kinkead last Wednesday oved from Mapleton to Huntingdon.

—We are glad to note that the Huntngdon car works are again in operaon.

—Isaac R. Hatfield, of Huntingdon, ged about 55 years died Monday morning.

—A church social will be held in the Mill Creek M. E. Church tomorrow evening.

—Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Joseph J. Gillam, one of Petersburgh's merchants, spent Sunday with Mapleton friends.

—The officers-elect of Mapleton Lodge No. 468, I. O. O. F., will be installed this evening.

—D. E. McClain, Saltillo's popular hardware merchant was in town Sunday evening, en route to Johnstown.

—E. S. Chilcott, of Colfax, returned home last evening from a visit of several days duration to Cambria and Blair counties.

—W. H. Dell, who is employed at the Tipton mines, spent several days of the past week among his many friends in this vicinity.

—Last Thursday John Chamberlain moved from Milroy to Mapleton. He occupies one of W. H. Rex's houses on Grant street.

—Rev. Owen Hicks, of Hustontown, was the guest of his brother in this place yesterday. We had the pleasure of a call from him.

For rent—two good dwelling houses, well finished, good cellars and water on the premises. For further particulars call on W. H. Rex.

—Said a noted man of 60 years, "my mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy." For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Patterns for dresses wraps, etc., cut from measure at Mrs. Evans'.

—Wm. Reed, the Huntingdon opera house merchant, has a new advertisement in this issue of the ITEM which the ladies will find interesting.

—Frank O'Connor, of Mill Creek, spent Sunday in Mapleton. He informs us that his business has opened up much better than he had anticipated.

—W. A. Crotsley, of Colfax, went to Philadelphia Monday night taking with him for medical treatment his little daughter, Grace, who is a sufferer from spinal trouble.

—Walter McCullom, of Petersburg, was arrested last Thursday, charged with rape. This is the third alleged crime of this kind in this county within a very short time and all will be on trial at the May term of court.

—Leonard M. Dell, who was injured in the collision at Speer's Juniata works on the 16th ult., in which Monroe Pheasant lost his life, traveled about with the aid of crutches for a while, but has so far recovered as to be able to dispense with his sticks.

—The Tyrone *Times* last week entered upon its thirteenth volume. Under Editor Nissley's management the *Times* has made wonderful improvement, and is a financial success. We hope the thirteenth volume may be in a business way an improvement upon the preceding one.

—John A. Patterson has secured an agency from the responsible nursery firm of Hooker & Co., Rochester, New York, and is taking orders for fall delivery. As Mr. Patterson is in delicate health and in need of all he can earn we hope he may be accorded a liberal patronage by those in need of goods in his line.

—Shirt waists for boys at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—George McCarl, of Winfield, Kansas, who spent a portion of the winter among friends in and about Mapleton started for his western home on the 23d ult. At Chicago some one stole his valise which contained among other things a number of portraits of his own family which he had brought east with him to show his friends and many of eastern friends which he was taking with him. He regrets his loss very much.

—When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, and you feel bad generally, take a few doses of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Mapleton marksmen have been enjoying themselves apparently during their leisure hours of the past week. They have their ground on the North side of the river laid out for hundred-yard practice, have erected a protection shed, and will hold weekly contests. A valuable gold medal will be designed and purchased in a few days to be transferred weekly to the one making the best score.

—Harry Green, of this place, and Miss Amanda Curtman, of Saltillo, were married at the residence of William Noland, Altoona, by Rev. T. P. Orner last Thursday evening. The happy couple arrived in Mapleton last Friday and received the hearty congratulations of their many friends. May their journey through life be pleasant and profitable.

—Considerable excitement was caused in the southern part of the borough yesterday morning by the report that a two-year-old daughter of G. A. Wise was missing. Mrs. Wise had gone to her father-in-laws about a mile west of town leaving the children at home. It appears the little one had wandered after her. When the child was missed by her older sisters the alarm was given and a vigorous search commenced. The child was found near Hatfield's abandoned sand quarry on the ridge.

—A re-hearing on the application of S. O. Fraker to sell liquor at Orbisonia was given by the court on Monday. After argument was made in which it was asserted that the court had erred and done Mr. Fraker an injustice, his honor Judge Furst stopped proceedings and stated that Mr. Fraker might enter his own recognizance for appearance at the May term of court to be tried by a jury on the charge of selling to minors and to men of intemperate habits; if the jury should acquit him the license would be granted, but if not, then the previous decision of the court should stand.

—Sunbonnets and aprons at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—Among the spring removals in this vicinity not previously noted in these columns are the following which completes the list so far as we know: Albert Hicks from Williamsport to Martin Wilson's farm north of town; D. H. Heck to Orbisonia; G. D. Wood to G. L. Smith's house on Grant street; L. M. Dell to J. E. McConahy's house on Grant street; Robert Kidd to Mrs. Sarah Truax's house on Main street; P. M. Hooper to Mrs. Nancy Kinkead's house on Reservoir street; Robert Rogers to L. M. Speer's new house on Railroad street; J.C.Griffin to one of L.M. Speer's houses on Railroad street; George Hammond to one of L. M. Speer's houses on Main street.

—A number of young ladies representing the different churches of Mapleton met at the residence of Mrs. L. M. Speer last Thursday and organized a Young Ladies' Aid Society. The officers are Mrs. L. M. Speer, president; Miss Linie Wood, vice president; Miss Bessie Spanogle, secretary; Miss Nannie Swope, treasurer. The object of the society is to earn money by combined efforts which money is to be divided among the three churches in proportion to the membership of the society from each church. Meetings will be held every Thursday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock. Willing to work is the qualification for membership; idlers or drones are not wanted.

—Dress making—Children's clothing careful attention at Mrs. Evans'.

—The April number of the popular fashion journal, "*Godey's Lady's Book*," is full of Easter novelties. "A Discipline of Pain," by Edgar Fawcett, grows in interest; "An Easter Card," by Ada Marie Peck; "Lieu Chu," by Elizabeth C. Winter; "One Easter Day," by C. E. F.; "A Fool's Luck," by Prof. Clarence M. Boutelle; with the popular serial "Majorie Lee," by Margaret Spencer; several short stories and poems, hints upon household and social duties, fashion and work notes, complete the number. A vista of charming fashions is opened in the colored and black fashion designs given, and nimble fingers can fashion dainty work from the illustrations for fancy work. Godey Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price $2.00 yer year.

Martin L. Wilson Injured.

Martin L. Wilson, son of B. F. Wilson, of Altoona, was probaply fatally injured by the cars Tuesday afternoon of last week. The lad had spent the winter in Mapleton with his grandparents Mr. and Mrs. *W.* F. Gillam, and had returned to his home on the 21st ult., eight days before the accident occurred. The Altoona *Tribune* of the 30th ult. gives the following particulars:

"Martin L. *W*ilson, aged 13 years, is the name of this latest victim of the rail. The boy had been to the mountain for sassafras, and it is thought came down on a freight train, though this is not certainly known. At least he was on the railroad, near McGarvey's station, and ran across a track on which a freight train was approaching to a parallel one, only to be knocked down and rolled by an empty engine which he did not notice. As quickly as possible he was picked up, placed in a cabin car and brought to the station where the ambulance, which was waiting, conveyed him to the hospital. Here an examination being made, showed that he had been terribly injured. His left arm was ground almost off, but this was not the most serious injury. There was a large hole in the right side of his head, from which the brain slowly oozed. His head was badly cut in several places. The boy was perfectly conscious when taken into the hospital and gave a clear account of the accident. He was in great pain and it was stated that it was impossible for him to recover. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. B. F. *W*ilson, of 2010 Seventh avenue."

His arm was amputated on Thursday. *W*ord was received here yesterday to the effect that since Sunday the lad has been unconscious most of the time and but little hope of his recovery is entertained.

The New Road.

The project of a new railroad from Huntingdon to Northumberland, or some point near there, which shall connect with the Reading railroad has taken a definite form. Mr. Africa, a civil engineer and a son of President J. Simpson Africa, of the Union trust company of Philadelphia has been over the proposed route several times and says the surveys could be made for $1500. The new line would be comparatively easy of construction, following a valley most of the way, and a good connection could be made with the Reading at Winfield a few miles above Sunbury. The distance would be about seventy miles.

The Board of trade of Huntingdon, only ordered the surveys to be made and decided also to secure as much of the right of way as possible and to take measures to raise $200,000 by subscriptions for the road. As soon as the surveys shall be made the matter will be laid before President McLeod, of the Reading railroad, and his co-operation asked. Little doubt is entertained here that the Reading will take up the project with vigor, as the construction of the new road would enable it not only to reach Pittsburgh and the West, but would open up for it a fine soft-coal teritory, which would give a large patronage.—*Sunbury News.*

An Impostor.

Notice has been received at State Camp headquarters of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, to the effect that a person representing himself as W. H. Ward of Camp No. 83, of Philadelphia, is travelling through the State soliciting aid from the members of the Order wherever he goes, and has recently been operating in Dauphin, Mifflin, Juniata and Huntingdon counties with considerable success. Upon inquiry the officers of Camp No. 83 report that there is no such name as "W. H. Ward" on the roll of the Camp, consequently the person referred to is an impostor who should be speedily apprehended and severely dealt with. The members of the Order throughout the State are cautioned to be on the lookout for him.

WM. WEAND,
State Secretary.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with sick headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of April 2nd.

Population, 520.

Last consecutive number, 925.

Consecutive No. 263 was paroled on Tuesday.

Four inmates are occupants of the hospital at this time.

Five new glue presses were erected in the brush shop.

A conditional release was given No. 340 on Wednesday.

Inmate 489 was paroled from this institution on Saturday last.

Twenty-six visitors were conducted through our city this week.

Mr. Lang bought twelve head of cattle for the reformatory use yesterday morning.

The masons are now tightening the switches and switchbar hangers in Ward C.

The officers in charge of shops were busy making their monthly reports this week.

No. 533 was sent out to make his way in the world on Thursday, subject to return for misconduct.

Consecutive No. 482 was returned to the reformatory, for violation of his parole on Wednesday.

Two new arrivals were ushered into the Reformatory this week and hail from Fayette county.

Inmates 385, 322, 369, and 305 having served out their parole were granted their final discharges this week.

Since December 1891 the amount of sauer kraut used by the inmates and officers of this institution amount to 20 barrels.

Monday witnessed the departure of prisoners No. 387, 517, and 518, who were paroled at the last meeting of the Board of Managers.

The plumbers moved the large water tank in the duct from the old to the new bath rooms and conncted it to the pipes leading to the latter.

Keeper Rung was off duty yesterday, and was engaged in the pleasant task of moving. He is now a resident of Huntingdon having removed from his former home in Tyrone.

Gen. Supt. J. F. Scott, of the Massachusettes Reformatory, located at Concord Junction, Mass., spent last Sabbath at this institution and gave quite an interesting talk to our inmates after Chapel service.

The smaller brick kiln has been filled with brick, closed up, and is now ready for burning which will commence as the state of the ground and weather permit. The larger kiln is also being filled.

Inmate 496 wore a smile on his face yesterday afternoon. The reason could be found in the fact that he had on a new suit, parole papers in his pocket and that Turnkey McAlevy let him out the front gate.

On account of the increased number of inmates it has been found necessary to fit up another school room in Ward B. It is now in the painters' hands and as soon as finished will be occupied by a new class.

The sewer for the new Cell House was completed Thursday. As before stated it is 912 feet long and 13 inches in diameter. It enters the wall about one-third of the distance between Towers 3 and four and curves around the end of the Cell House. It has a fall of 14 feet to the entire distance or about 1½ feet to the hundred.

AN ORDINANCE

TO ENACT, LAY OUT AND ORDAIN CAMPBELL STRETT, IN THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Mapleton, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that a street to be known as Campbell street, be, and the same is hereby enacted, laid out and ordained thirty (30) feet in width; beginning at the southern line of Main street, at a point nine feet east from the northeast corner of the lot of J. E. McDonald, thence running south forty-seven and one-half degrees west, twenty-seven and eight-tenths perches to a point, thence thirty-three and one-half degrees west, thirty-four perches to the southern line of the Borough of Mapleton; in accordance with a survey and draft made by H. H. Swope, Esq., on Monday, March 21, 1892.

Enacted by Council of Mapleton Borough at a regular meeting held March 28, 1892.

Attest:
I. N. SWOPE,
Secretary.

R. N. MCCARL,
Chief Burgess.

We Received Last week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool Henriettas

and

Cashmeres

in

Blue

and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown

and

Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods of above kind will find our stock complete.

A. B. Gillam.

Go to Logan's

I WANT TO SAY to you that until they are closed out I will sell all

Winter Goods at Cost.

I have a few two-piece BOYS' SUITS. They are good and will sell them at cost.

Odd Pants, Odd Coats

below cost. They MUST GO. must have room for New Goo that are coming in daily.

I can't enumerate, but w be glad to have you

Come In,

and will take pleasure in s ing you goods if you don't

T. M. Logan

BIG FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS.

Sixty Thousand Bales of Cotton and Eleven Blocks Burned.

The Total Loss of Property Estimated at $3,500,000.

The two largest fires ever known in New Orleans, La., began almost simultaneously a few mornings ago, destroying eleven squares of property and 63,000 bales of cotton, and causing a loss of $3,500,000. Each fire was the result of carelessness, and the great destruction is due to a long drought, causing a dry condition of houses and cotton. There was a strong breeze blowing and the Fire Department, which was reorganized in January from the volunteer to the paid system, has been cut down to about one-tenth of its former members. The new men had not got accustomed thoroughly to their duties and were unable to cope with the fires.

The first fire began at five minutes to 10 o'clock in some cotton stored on the pavement in front of the fireproof cotton press on the corner of Robin and Front streets. It is not usual to allow cotton to be so stored, but the stock on hand there is so large—more than 500,000 bales—that the law about storing cotton on the pavement was allowed to become a dead letter. Some one in passing threw a lighted cigarette among the cotton. It smouldered and finally burst into a blaze.

The fire was so small that at first little attention was paid to it, and it easily might have been stopped. The cotton was so dry that it spread rapidly, and the flames soon attacked the press itself.

There were 12,500 bales of cotton inside, and these soon ignited and made such a blaze and heat that it would have been folly for the firemen to have attempted to grapple it.

They tried to prevent its spread to the neighboring presses, but the wind was blowing a stiff breeze and carried the flames over to the Shippers' press, in which there were 30,000 bales.

Some of this had been removed before the fire got there, but nearly three-fourths of the cotton was burned, and the press itself was destroyed within half an hour.

The Orleans press, the largest of the uptown ones and containing 25,000 bales of cotton, and the Independent press, with 8000 bales, were the next to go.

The flames had spread so rapidly by this time that there was no possibility of saving any of the cotton or the presses. The firemen made a desperate attempt to check the fire at the New Orleans press.

They were working at it when the walls fell in, burying three firemen in the ruins. Captain Dupre, Lieutenant Shaw, and Pipeman Bordeaux were seriously if not mortally hurt.

By this time the fire extended for five squares and licked up several dwellings, barrooms and stores. It produced quite a panic, and persons four and five squares away began to move their furniture.

The air was filled with wisps of blazing cotton, which threatened roofs everywhere, and among others the Baldwin Agricultural Works, three squares away; also the Louisiana Rice Mills, four squares away, were set on fire, but the flames were extinguished in each case.

Fortunately the section in which the cotton presses are situated contains few large residences and many open spaces, so that after the presses and the cotton were burned the fire died out for want of fuel.

In these 63,500 bales of cotton were burned. The loss on the cotton, at $35 a bale, is $2,222,500. The presses were worth $750,000. Other property destroyed, including eighteen horses, was worth $50,000, making the total loss $3,022,500.

While the firemen were fighting this fire an alarm was sounded for another at the corner of Laurel and Third streets, about twelve squares away. A Mrs. Valentine was preparing her dinner and used coal oil in the stove.

The oil set the house on fire. Like the other, it was a small affair at first and it was half an hour before the neighboring houses were ablaze. Then it swept rapidly down Laurel street. It was difficult to get engines, for they were fighting the cotton press fire, and when they came there they were able to do very little. The supply of water was short and the firemen fagged out.

The locality in which this fire started is built up entirely with wooden cottages occupied mainly by people of small means.

The flames spread from one to the other, so that in a couple of hours they had crossed Third and Second streets, finally reaching First. They spread backward also, crossing Laurel street, burning up three blocks between that and Constance, and crossing the latter at First and Second, sweeping everything everything before it to Magazine street. The fire here was checked, although it crossed the street and destroyed several houses.

It had spread from the poorer to a better residence part of the city, burning in all 185 houses and property to the amount of $500,000 to $600,000. A large portion of the furniture and household goods in the burnt district was saved.

MEXICO'S CONGRESS OPENS.

The Address of President Diaz—Prosperous Condition of the Country.

The Mexican Congress convened at the City of Mexico. In his speech President Diaz referred at some length to the prosperous condition of the country's industries, railway improvements, and the progress in the deepening of the various harbors. Among the important statements made by the President in his speech were:

Engineers are re-establishing the destroyed boundary posts on the Northern frontier; the mixed boundary Commission's work has not commenced because the United States has not granted funds for her Commission.

Mexico will make a creditable showing at the Chicago World's Fair. Congress has voted funds for that purpose, and the work of preparing the exhibit is well under way. The War Department will make a magnificent exhibition at the Fair.

As to Garza, the President says: "A band of outlaws, organized in a foreign country, have made two incursions, but fled when pursued by our soldiers. To avoid a repetition of such raids cavalry barracks will be established on the line of the Rio Grande. This outlaw band has received too much prominence from the American press."

A CENSUS bulletin shows that 32,952,927 pounds of maple sugar and 2,258,375 gallons of molasses were made in the United States the year ending May 31st, 1890, against 3,576,061 pounds and 1,796,048 gallons reported at the preceding census. New York produced 10,485,623 pounds of sugar, and Vermont 14,[illegible]3,921 pounds.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

DENMARK has made a World's Fair appropriation of $67,000.

MORE than 180 exhibitors are chronicled from Philadelphia alone.

A $6000 monument of Barre granite will be one of the exhibits from Vermont.

A CONTINUOUS clam bake will be one of the attractions which epicurean visitors will find at the Exposition.

SAGINAW, Mich., noted as a salt producing city, is constructing in miniature a complete salt plant for exhibition at the World's Fair.

THE Board of Lady Managers is making arrangements for an extensive exhibit showing woman's share in the illustration of books, in engraving and other forms of picture production.

POPE LEO XIII has written a letter strongly commending the Exposition, which it is believed will have a most favorable effect in stimulating interest in the Fair on the part of all Catholic countries and communities.

A VERY complete, and doubtless an eye-opening diamond exhibit, will be made by Cape Colony, South Africa. The exhibit will include 10,000 carats of uncut stones, a large quantity of very fine cut and polished ones, together with all that is necessary to show the process of mining and washing.

A CALIFORNIA "big tree" has been selected in Tulare County, to be shown at the Exposition. A committee of the Board of Trade, after an extended tour of inspection, picked out a tree measuring 87 feet 9 inches in circumference at the base, 85 feet five feet high above the ground, and 65 feet at a height of sixteen feet.

THE "wooded island" in the Exposition grounds is beginning to assume the character which in great part it will have during the Fair—that of a gigantic flower garden. Already the Floricultural Department has received 27,000 rose bushes and other plants, several thousand of which came from abroad. These are being transplanted on the island.

HARPER BROS., Scribner & Sons and the Century Company have agreed to exhibit at the Fair illustrations showing the history of transportation in all countries. Chief Smith expects to secure similar exhibits from foreign countries and from other publishers in this country. The exhibit will include reproductions of lithographs, original drawings and photographs.

A FEATURE of Idaho's Exhibit at the Fair will be a practical illustration of the system and benefits of irrigation. A large section of sage brush soil will be transported to Chicago. Through this ditches will be run, and trees, fruits and flowers will be grown in the soil by the irrigation system. Prospective Idaho settlers are expected to be especially attracted by this exhibit.

THE World's Fair Committee of the North American Turner Bund has made a personal application to Director-General Davis for a space for a display of gymnastic apparatus, literature on the subject of physical exercise and development, and representatons of gymnastic organizations, as well as for outdoor gymnastic exhibitions, which the turners desire to give eight days in each month during the Exposition.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Both Receipts and Expenditures Reduced During the Past Month.

The monthly public debt statement just issued from the Treasury Department at Washington shows a reduction in the aggregate of debt last month amounting to $1,993,041. There was an increase of $550 in interest-bearing debt, a decrease of $1,256,912 in non-interest-bearing debt and an increase of $736,679 in the surplus cash in the Treasury. The total debt, less $32,898,884 net cash in the Treasury, and the $100,000,000 gold, greenback-redemption fund, is $838,127,644. National depositary banks hold $18,786,732 of the Treasury surplus, a decrease of about one-quarter of a million since March 1. Treasury gold coin and bullion assets aggregate $280, 144,269, or $2,000,000 less than a month ago. Silver assets aggregate $484,530,999, an increase of nearly $5,500,000 in the last month.

Government receipts from all sources in March aggregated $30,048,806, against $29,418,330 in March, 1891. Custom receipts last month were $16,415,312, or fully $1,000,000 more than in March a year ago; and internal revenue receipts were $12,133,601, an increase of about $1,000,000 over March, 1891. Expenditures in the last nine months of the current fiscal year were $268,119,243, or $30,000,000 less than for the three-quarters of the preceding fiscal year.

HELD UP ON A TRESTLE.

Passengers Terrorized by a Fusillade Near Birmingham, Ala.

The passenger train for Atlanta on the Pacific Railroad was held up by masked robbers at 1 o'clock in the morning, near Weems, ten miles east of Birmingham, Ala.

As the train moved away from the station a robber boarded the engine and covered the engineer with a rifle, compelling him to stop the train 500 feet away on a trestle.

One man stood guard over the engineer while several others opened fire on the inside of the train in order to frighten the passengers. Another robber knocked on the door of the mail car, demanding entrance, which was refused. He then broke open the door, firing at the postal clerk, who was slightly wounded. Every registered letter, supposed to contain about $6000, was taken. The express car was not molested.

The robbery was done in a few minutes, in which time several of the gang kept up the firing, and Flagman Quincy Adams was wounded.

WARFARE IN THE CLOUDS.

Russian Uneasiness Over German Aeronautic Evolutions.

The presence of balloons over the forts and encampments in Poland is becoming more frequent than ever. The impression grows stronger daily that the Germans have at last solved the long-studied problem of aerial navigation.

A few nights ago the inhabitants of Warsaw were startled by an intensely bright light that fell from the sky upon the city. Some persons thought it was a comet in close proximity to the earth. Suddenly the ray of light swept in another direction and it dawned upon the people that it was an electric search light in a balloon. The balloon remained over the city until one o'clock in the morning. Later another balloon was seen over the Proushkorf Railway Station.

Reports of similar occurrences have been received from Kosnevitsy and other places along the frontier. Russian officials hold that with manageable balloons the whole system of warfare will be changed.

THE TREATY RATIFIED.

The Senate Assents to the Bering Sea Arbitration.

Method by Which the Difficulty is to be Settled.

The treaty or convention providing for arbitration in the settlement of the differences between Great Britain and the United States over the jurisdiction of the Bering Sea has been ratified by the Senate, at Washington, by a unanimous vote.

The secret session which resulted in the ratification lasted two hours—from two to four o'clock—and was of the quiet, conservative character.

Its detail is of little interest, in view of the ratification. Shortly after the doors were closed a call of the Senate was ordered, and an unusually large number of Senators answered to their names, the number being increased to seventy-two when the vote on the treaty was taken.

There was some general discussion concerning the perfection of the treaty, and Mr. Sherman announced that the propositions made by some Senators at previous sessions that the arbitration procedings should be conducted in English had met with a favorable response from Lord Salisbury.

The treaty does not stipulate the language in which the proceedings shall be conducted. Mr. Sherman said that the suggestion that they be conducted in English had been communicated to Sir Julian Paunceforte, the British Minister, who replied that he had no objection, but preferred to communicate with his own Government before agreeing to it.

This he did and Lord Salisbury approved. After Mr. Sherman made this statement the treaty was amended so that English should be the language used in the conduct of the proceedings.

There was some discussion over article XI of the treaty, which provides that "the decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides."

Several Senators thought the time allowed for decision should be longer, and as there was no objection to this the time was extended to four months.

After a discussion over these points and some others of minor importance, the treaty was ratified (without further change and without the passage of any resolution) by an aye and nay vote, and resolutions informing the President of its ratification and removing the injunction of secrecy from the vote, were adopted.

A well-informed Washington correspondent writes; The unconditional ratification of the treaty leaves President Harrison free now to complete arrangements with Lord Salisbury for a new modus vivendi on terms which will doubtless be satisfactory to both Governments. It is the President's intention to accept substantially the first proposition of Lord Salisbury's note of March 26th, stated as follows:

We are, however, willing, when the treaty has been ratified, to agree to an arrangement similar to that of last year, if the United States will consent that the arbitrators should, in the event of a decision adverse to the United States, assess the damages which the prohibition of sealing shall have inflicted on British sealers during the pendency of the arbitration, and, in the event of a decision adverse to Great Britain, should assess the damages which the limitation of slaughter shall, during the pendency of arbitration, have inflicted on the United States or its lessees.

The arbitration of damages provided for here covers, will be noticed, only the period from the ratification of the treaty to the time a final decision is announced by the Board of Arbitrators. It contains no restriction of liability such as Lord Salisbury maintains as to damage done the United States since 1885, and can be accepted without a renewal of the discussion which threw the original article as to the general arbitration of damages out of the treaty just ratified.

There was a full Cabinet meeting at the White House after the ratification of the treaty. The Cabinet practically agreed to accept Lord Salisbury's proposition for a renewal of last year's modus vivendi, with certain limitations as to the character of damages to be left to the determination of the arbitrators.

The treaty provides that the whole question shall be submitted to arbitrators to be appointed by France, Italy and Sweden, the main question involved being whether seals are to be considered as ferae naturae, or whether the peculiar circumstances attending seal life in Bering Sea will permit of a special application in the case. The whole question will be decided into five different points, viz., the question of what exclusive jurisdiction Russia exercised prior to the cession of Alaska; how far such rights were recognized by Great Britain; what rights, if any, Russia claimed in the Bering Sea after the treaty of 1825 between that country and Great Britain; whether all the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea east of the water boundary did not pass unimpaired to the United States under the treaty of 1867; and, lastly, has the United States any right, and, if so, what right of protection over the fur seals when found in Bering Sea outside the ordinary three mile limit.

BATTLE WITH CHINS.

Forty Natives of British Burmah Killed by Troops.

Dispatches from Rangoon, Capital of British Burmah, tell of a desperate conflict between British soldiers and a native tribe in which a number of the latter lost their lives.

The severity of the conflict was shown when after the fight was ended it was found that forty of the Chins lay dead upon the battle ground, and a large number of the tribe had received wounds which in many cases would probably prove fatal.

The British loss is not stated in the dispatches, but it is said to be trifling.

The enemy as they retreated through the village took a terrible revenge for the defeat they had sustained. They set fire to a number of dwellings, and these light and inflammable structures were soon all ablaze. The fire easily spread from one to another of the collection of tinder box huts which formed the place, and in a comparatively short time the whole village was one mass of roaring flames, which only died out when all the houses had been entirely burned to the ground.

THE Indian uprising in the northern districts of Bolivia is daily assuming more serious proportions. A red Messiah has appeared among the savage tribes, inaugurates a curious ghost dance, and is urging the complete extermination of the

OFFICALS who are informed on the subject estimate the seal catch of Canadian poachers in Bering Sea last season at 28,000 skins. This is exclusive of the number of seals killed and not captured and the pups who starved to death on the islands because of the slaughter of their mothers at sea.

MOSES TUCKER, a young colored artist of Indianapolis, Ind., has a mania that the gongs on the electric cars are sounded only to torment him. He was unable to get work and starved until his mind was a wreck.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

14 BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice.	$2 00	@	$2 05
Medium, 1891, choice	1 75	@	—
Pea, 1891, choice	1 75	@	1 80
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 10	@	2 20
Red kidney, 1891, choice	1 90	@	2 05
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	1 65	@	1 70
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 70	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891	1 65	@	1 70
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 35	@	1 37½
1891, bags	1 32½	@	1 35
1891, Scotch	1 45	@	—
NEW BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn, extras	29	@	29½
Elgin, extras	—	@	29½
Other West, extras	28½	@	—
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	26	@	27
H. f. tubs and pails, 1sts.	24	@	25
H. f. tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	22
Welsh tubs, extras	25	@	26
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	@	24
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	22
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	22	@	24
Im. creamery, 2ds	19	@	20
Im. creamery, 3ds	17	@	18
Factory—Fresh, extras	—	@	22
Fresh, 1sts	18½	@	20
Fresh, 2ds	17	@	18
Rolls—Fresh, extras	—	@	21
Fresh, 3ds to 1sts	16	@	20
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	12¼	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	12	@	—
Full cr. good to prime	11	@	11¼
Common to fair	9¾	@	10¾
Part skims, choice	10	@	—
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	9½
Part skims, com. to fair	6	@	8
Full skims	3	@	5
Pennsylvania—Skims	2½	@	2¾
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	13½	@	13¾
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	13½
Fresh, fair to good	—	@	—
Southern—Fresh, per doz	12½	@	13
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz	—	@	26
Goose Eggs, per doz	55	@	65
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—King, per bbl	—	@	—
Spitzenberg, per bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Baldwin, per d. h. bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Greenings, per d. h. bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	8	@	25
Western N. Y., Concord	—	@	—
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb	25	@	26
1891, prime	23½	@	24
1891, common to good	19	@	23
1890, choice, per lb	18	@	—
1890, common to prime	12	@	16
Old odds	6	@	8
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn	13½	@	—
Western, per lb	—	@	13½
Chickens, Western	—	@	13
Local, medium to prime	13	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	8	@	8½
Turkeys, per lb	13	@	14
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	85	@	1 25
Western, per pair	80	@	1 10
Geese, Western, per pair	1 50	@	1 87
Southern, per pair	1 25	@	1 37
Pigeons, per pair	50	@	—
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	16	@	17½
Mixed weights	15	@	16
Young toms, fair to prime	14	@	15
Old toms	12	@	13
Chickens—Phila., per lb	18	@	20
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	13	@	13½
Western, per lb	13	@	13½
Ducks—Jersey, per lb	—	@	—
State and Penn., per lb.	—	@	—
Western, per lb	10	@	14
Geese—Western, per lb	5	@	10
Capons—Phila., extra large	24	@	26
Phila., small to medium	18	@	23
Western, fair to fancy	17	@	25
Squabs—Dark, per doz	—	@	2 50
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Jersey, bulk, bbl.	—	@	—
State Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	1 25	@	1 37
State, other kinds, 180 lb.	1 00	@	1 12
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	1 62	@	1 75
Sweet potatoes, Jersey, bbl.	1 50	@	3 25
Cabbage, L. I. per 100	3 00	@	8 00
Onions—Connecticut, red, bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Orange County, red, bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Orange County, yellow	—	@	—
Eastern, yellow, per bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Eastern, white, per bbl.	5 00	@	7 50
Squash—L. I., marrow, bbl.	75	@	1 00
L. I., Hubbard, per bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, Canada, per bbl	75	@	80
Celery—Fla., per doz. roots	60	@	75
String beans, Fla., per crate	2 50	@	3 00
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl.	1 50	@	5 00
Tomatoes, Fla., per bush crate	2 00	@	3.00
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves	3 00	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	3 75	@	8 50
Sheep	4 75	@	6 60
Lambs	7 00	@	7 37½
Hogs—Live	5 00	@	5 40
Dressed	6	@	8½
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 75	@	4 90
Patents	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	98¼	@	99¾
Rye—State	88½	@	91½
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	53
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	48	@	50
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	40
Mixed Western	34	@	36
Hay—Good to Choice	75	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	65
Lard—City Steam	—	@	06

FURS AND SKINS.

	Eastern & Northwestern		Southern & Southwestern.		
Black bear	$20 00	@30 00	$10 00	@$20 00	
Cubs and y'rlings	5 00	@15 00	4 00	@ 10 00	
Beaver, large	6 00	@ 7 00	5 00	@ 6 00	
Beaver, medium	3 50	@ 4 50	2 50	@ 3 50	
Beaver, small	1 50	@ 2 00	1 00	@ 1 50	
Mink, dark, fine	1 50	@ 2 50	70	@ 1 10	
Mink, brown	60	@ 1 00	50	@ 70	
Red fox	1 40	@ 1 60	1 10	@ 1 30	
Gray fox	1 00	@ 1 15	80	@ 1 00	
Raccoon, each	50	@ 90	30	@ 60	
Skunk, black	1 20	@ 1 25	1 00	@ 1 15	
Skunk half strp'd	70	@ 75	60	@ 65	
Skunk, striped	35	@ 40	30	@ 35	
Skunk, white	15	@ 20	12	@ 15	
Opossum, large	35	@ 45	30	@ 35	
Opossum, med	17	@ 22	15	@ 18	
Muskrat, spring	16	@ 18	14	@ 15	
Muskrat, winter	11	@ 12	10	@ 11	
Muskrat, fall	7	@ 10	7		

BURMAH'S CAPITAL BURN

Mandalay Destroyed, Leav 25,000 Families Homeless

Several Hundred Natives Pe in the Flames.

Despatches from Mandalay, the Capital Burmah, say that a disastrous fire raged there. Three-fourths of the city in ashes. Among the buildings gone are old palace, the new Government telegra office, and two convents. The whole bu ness portion of the city has been sw away. The loss of life has been betwe seventy-five and a hundred.

No search has been made for bodies, the people have been fleeing to the op country all day, trying to save their hou hold goods and escape the intense he which envelopes the ruins.

They are camping at a distance fro the city without food or shelter, and ca for help for them have been se out by the authorities. The fire said to have been caused by the co from a fire in a native's hut in t lower quarter of the city. There is no pr vision against fire in the city and the peop did not wait to fight it but fled panic stricke before it. The roads to Amarapura a crowded with fugitives, who will seek hel in that city. The suffering will be intens as about 25,000 families will be homeless.

The residence of Sir Alexander Mac kenzie, Chief Commissioner, was burned and two of his servants were mortally injured. The total number of those severely burned is thought to be about 2500. Latest reports say the loss of life was underestimated. It may reach 200 and perhaps more.

Mandalay fell into the hands of the British when they conquered Upper Burmah a few years ago. It was the Capital of King Thebaw, one of the most inhuman rulers who ever sat on a throne. Before that conquest a white man could visit Mandalay only at the peril of his life. Now, however, the great city is connected with the outside world by rail. Soon after the British troops marched into the city it was fired by dacoits, as the robber bands of Burmah are called, and thousands of houses were burned. Bamboo enters largely into the construction of the houses. The British have been putting up some substantial buildings, but the rest of the city is and always has been a tinder box.

In 1886 this city was inundated by a great freshet in the Irrawady River, though an embankment forty feet high is supposed to furnish adequate protection. A tract five miles long by two wide was under water from four to twenty-five feet and 50,000 people were driven out of their houses. So Mandalay in recent years has had her full share of great misfortunes.

The greater part of the natives lived within the walled city. The fact that the palace, which was outside of the walled city, was burned shows that the European buildings put up for official or commercial purposes were also endangered and very likely destroyed, as they were all in the neighborhood of the place. Newspapers in English were printed in the city. The population is about 200,000.

SMOKELESS POWDER TESTS.

Successful Trials With Four and Eight-Inch Guns.

Some very gratifying results have been obtained with a hand-made sample of smokeless powder at the naval ordnance proving ground at Indian Head, near Washington. The tests with the powder made by the Ordnance Bureau's chemist at Newport, R. I., have hitherto been confined to small arms, including the one, three, and six pound guns and the four-inch rapid-fire gun, promising results having been obtained in all cases. With charges about one-half those used with ordinary powders the velocities were increased from 150 to 200 foot seconds, with no increase of chamber pressure. The Naval Chief of Ordnance at the time expressed the hope that smokeless powder might come into exclusive use in all guns of six-inch calibre and below it.

The test which has just taken place was with a four-inch gun and with an eight-inch gun. In the former weapon a thirty-three-pound projectile was used, with a powder charge of five and a half pounds. The velocity obtained was 2160 foot seconds, at a pressure of 14.6 tons. In the case of the eight-inch gun an eighty-pound projectile was used, as is done in the foreign services. The powder charge was sixteen pounds, and there was developed a velocity of 2415 foot seconds and a pressure of 13.6 tons. These results compare favorably with those obtained abroad under much better conditions.

This seems to settle the question, if any ever existed, of the merit of the naval smokeless powder.

MYSTERIOUS MALADY.

An Epizootic Carries Off Many Valuable Thoroughbreds.

It is estimated that Marcus Daly's losses of colts at the Bitter Root Stock Farm, near Butte, Montana, this season will aggregate $100,000. Five-sixths of the colts foaled have died immediately after birth. The best veterinary surgeons are unable to arrive at the cause, but consider it to be an epizootic. Mr. Daly has over half a million dollars invested in his brooding establishment.

There has been a similar epizootic in the breeding regions of Kentucky for the last two years. The veterinary surgeons said that it was the grip, but many expert horsemen assert that it is due to breeding mares so that the foals appear in January and February instead of April and May. However, the mortality is far less this year than in 1891.

FOURTEEN SAILORS DROWN

A Fatal Collision Between Two British Vessels Off the Isle of Wight.

A collision, resulting in the loss of fourteen lives, occurred off the Isle of Wight. The British bark Falls of Garry, from San Francisco for Havre, via Queenstown, came into collision with the British steamer Thetis. The Falls of Garry was cut nearly in two and sank almost immediately.

The crew of the Thetis hastened to assist the wrecked seamen who were struggling in the water and succeeded in saving sixteen of them. Fourteen were drowned. The Thetis was considerably damaged and made signals for assistance. The tugboat Belos went to the assistance of the Thetis and towed that [illegible] to the Solent.

Free Mail Delivery.

MR. EDITOR:—I suppose few persons, if any at all, could be found in the country who would object to have their mail delivered free of charge, and I feel sure that city people who now have their mail carried to them ought not to raise any objection.

When we view this matter from the standpoint of equality I fail to see any well founded reason why farmers or the country people in general should not have the same treatment in their mail matter as the city people, when we take into consideration that it has been demonstrated time after time that the country people do pay their full share of the governmental expenses and more than justice would demand.

To my mind there is some reasons why the country people should have the preference in this matter of free delivery. First, on account that the country people live at a much greater distance from the offices than the city people do. Then, as a result, the city people have more leisure and consequently have more time to go to the offices on account of having fewer hours for a day's work than farmers or country people.

Since it has been demonstrated by actual trial in a number of country towns in Massachusetts, that the plan is feasible, and that increased expenses were more than paid by the increased revenue in those places, we see the cry of extra expenses, if it should be raised, is not well founded and should have but little weight in the matter.

If free mail delivery be established in the country it would be of decided advantage to the business men in the city as well as the country people. Under the system of free delivery in the cities if a man in the country wants to write to any business man or other person in any of the cities; he can calculate within a few hours of how long it will take his letter to reach his man. Not so with the city man, if he wants to write to a man in the country; his man may live at a distance from the postoffice and he does not know but what his letter may remain in the office for a week, a thing that often does happen. It is not because the country people have a dislike to the daily papers, that they take so few of them; but because of the inconvenience of getting them from the office.

It, however, is not presumable that this change can be made all over the country at one and the same time, but will have to be done upon some plan similar to what has already been done in the cities and large towns; but we think the time has come when this work ought to be accelerated and extended more rapidly if it is possible (which we verily believe it is). The people are asking for it, petitions are being sent to Congress praying for it, and this is the privilege of every American citizen and I think that the time is here that it is our just right to demand this change as our just privilege of a free people living under a government whose fundamental principles of government are based upon equal rights and privileges to all of its subjects.

Now, it is an old adage that a thing "that is not worth asking for, is not worth having." So now we country people ought to see the propriety of agitating the question by every legitimate means at our command. One way in which this can be done is by educating the people by discussion of the question. This can be very successfully done in the lodge rooms of the different secret organization in the country, this being a question in which every one of these different organizations have an equal interest. There need be no hesitation upon the part of any to go into the work at once. The sooner the work is begun the sooner it will be done. Then another way in which this kind of work can be done is through the printing press, and the most effectual way is by personal letters and petidirect to our representatives in Congress. ther incentive to the laboring class and isers to work for this matter, is that l give employment to a multitude of men as well as make a demand for horses.

G. W. MCCLAIN.

One Cent a Month.

From the St. Louis *Republic*.

Hire a man to work at the rate of one cent for the first month and then agree to double his salary at the end of each of the following months for a term of three years and see how badly you will l surprised when he calls for the grand total his wages. Here are the figures in a nut ell: 1st month, .01; 2nd, .02; 3d, .04; 4th, .08; 5th, .16; 6th, .32; 7th, .64; 8th, $1.28; 9th, $2.56; 10th, $5.12; 11th, 0.24; 12th, $20.48; 13th, $40.96; 14th, $81.92; , $163.84; 16th, $327.68; 17th, $655.36; th, $1,311.72; 19th, $2,623.54; 20th, $5,247.08; 21st, $10,494.16; 22nd, $20,988.32; 23d, $41,976.64; 24th, $82,956.28; 25th, $165,906.56; 26th' $331,813.12; 27th, $663,626.24; 28th, $1,327,352.48; 29th, $2,654,504.96; 30th, $4,609,009.92; 31st, $8,618,019.84; 32nd, $27,236,039.68; 33d, $34,472,078.38; 34th, $68,944,156.72; 35th, $137,888,313.44; 36th, $275,776,626.88. Grand total of the thirty-six months' or three years' salary, $552,554,253.65.

A Little Girl's Experience in a Lighthouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of he Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., nd are blessed with a danghter, four years d. Last April she was taken down with easles, followed with a dreadful Cough and rning into a Fever. Doctors at home and t Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly, until she was a mere "handful of bones." hen she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and half bottles, was completely cured. They ay Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its eight in gold, yet you may get a trial bot- free at B. O'Connor & Sons and T. M. Lo- ns

Smith Valley.

Farmers are plowing, Ephraim Dell was the first to begin in the neighborhood.

J. S. Pheasant whose illness was mentioned in the ITEM last week is speedily convalescing.

Miss Annie Pheasant, who has been sojourning in Tyrone for several months, is home again.

A. P. Pheasant had a severe attack of cramp one day last week but was able to be out on Sunday.

George David moved from Henderson township to S. P. Pheasant's farm in Hare's valley, recently.

S. P. Pheasant is numbered among the sick. He thinks he has the grippe, or rather, the grippe has him.

H. L. Beaty, of Altoona, is visiting friends in this valley. "Hammy" thinks the Mountain city is "the place."

O. H. McClain and wife, of Todd township, were Sunday visitors to the valley and were the guests of Mrs. Beaty.

Quarterly meeting at Latta Grove next Sunday. They reorganized their Sunday school on Sunday the 3d inst.

Peter Dell, whose illness has been mentioned in these columns, is very ill. It is thought his recovery is very doubtful.

W. H. Dell, of Tipton (Glen Emory), Blair county, was down on combined business and pleasure trip during the latter part of last and the former part of this week.

A. B. Smith recently removed from his farm, in the north end of Smith valley, to the Colegate farm in Cromwell township. J. E. Walls will take charge of the first named farm.

The entertainment, at Garfield on Wednesday evening, promises to be a literary treat indeed. We hear that the Garfield and Latta Grove schools will consolidate and we feel sure it will "be good to be there."

The Bowman Sunday school was reorganized last Sunday the 3d inst. Following is a list of the officers for the ensuing year: Superintendent, A.W.Pheasant; Secretary, Elmer Smith; Librarians, Nora Lynn and Ella Wright; Treasurer, S. P. Pheasant.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

February 1, 1892.

Dont You Know

WE HAVE cut off our profits on all Winter Goods. This gives you an opportunity to purchase such goods at first cost. By

WINTER GOODS

we mean Overcoats, Wool Dress Shirts, Woolen Underwear, Wool Hosiery, Etc., and all kinds of Rubber Goods. We offer you only just quality Rubbers and advise you to buy no seconds or off make of

Rubber -:- Goods.

Men's Rubber Boots, formerly $3.00, now $2.50
" " Shoes, " 75, " 60
Women's Rubber Shoes reduced to 40c.
Misses' and Children's in proportion.

Have no space to give prices. Call.

We are SOLE AGENTS for W. L. Douglas' celebrated Shoes. See adv. on first page.

J. G. Gillam.

Near Depot.) Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Auditors' Report.

Auditors' report of the financial condition of the borough of Mapleton for the year ending March 7, 1892.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Borough Duplicate. Tax, 5 mills.

DR.

To amout of duplicate	$396 48
To 5 per cent. added on $53.53	2 68

CR.

By exonerations	$ 3 23	
" 5 per cent. off $196.23	9 81	
" 3 per cent. for collecting $196.23	5 89	
" 5 per cent. for collecting $199.62	9 98	
" Treasurer's receipts	370 25	
	$399 16	$399 16

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II. Tax 3 mills.

DR.

To amount of duplicate	$237 98
" 5 per cent. added on $32.23	1 61

CR.

By exonerations	$ 1 94	
" 5 per cent. off $119.82	5 99	
" 3 per cent. for collecting $119.82	3 58	
" 5 per cent. for collecting $116.22	5 81	
" Treasurer's receipts	222 27	
	$239 59	$239 59

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1890-91	$ 20 76
" " " collector	370 25
" " trans. from special fund, Series II	125 00
" amount from Burgess for Phillips Glass Co. privilege	10 00
" fines from Burgess	1 32
" licenses from Burgess	5 00

CR.

By vouchers	$497 30	
" 2 per cent. as treasurer	9 95	
Balance in treasury	25 08	
	$532 33	$532 33
Balance in treasury		$ 25 08

Account of A. W. Swope, Treas. Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II.

DR.

To amount from 1890-91	$380 59
" " " collector	222 27
" " " State tax	38
" " " " "	75

CR.

By amt. trans. to Boro. Fund	$125 00	
" State tax	1 07	
" vouchers	280 00	
" 2 per cent. as treasurer	5 60	
Balance Dr.	192 32	
	$603 24	$603 24
Balance in treasury		$192 32

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series II	$125 00
Outstanding orders	153 00

ASSETS.

Bal. in treasury Boro. Fund	$ 25 08
Bal. in treasury Boro. Debt Fund, Series II	192 32
Liabilities in excess of assets	60 60
	$278 00 $278 00
Indebtedness of Boro.	$ 60 60

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 14th day of March, A. D. 1892.

SAMUEL HATFIELD, JR.,
GEORGE W. MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
Auditors.

LUMBER!

We have on hand a large lot of Lumber, such as Boards and Frame Stuff, which we will sell cheap at the mill. We are also prepared to cut

Bills to Order

on short notice. Can also furnish Worked Lumber, such as Flooring and Wainscoating of oak or pine; also Poplar Siding. Roofing Lath, $3.00 per 1,000. Chestnut or White Pine Shingles, $4.00 per 1,000, at our mill, which is located 1½ miles north of Saltillo, at curve of E. B. T. R.R.

In order to close out this "set," will sell whole

House Bills,

COMPLETE, on note for any length of time. We are fully equipped for this, having a planing mill at Saltillo (M. S. McNeil, Superintendent) in connection wirh our saw mil.

We have a lot of Boards which we will sell at mill at $8.00 per 1,000.

Send us your orders.

Address:

Hudson & Kimmel,
SALTILLO, - - PENN'A.

PENSIONS.

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War Are Entitled

Dependent widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted,

Address, **James Tanner,**
Late Commissioner of Pensions,
Washington D.C.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m.. 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m.. 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	Mixed, No. 3.	Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4.	Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Ca

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
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AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ET

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT

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You will find the
Largest and best selected stock
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Ladies' and Misses' Hand-sewed,
Ladies' and Misses' Machine-sewed
Men's, Boys' & Youths'
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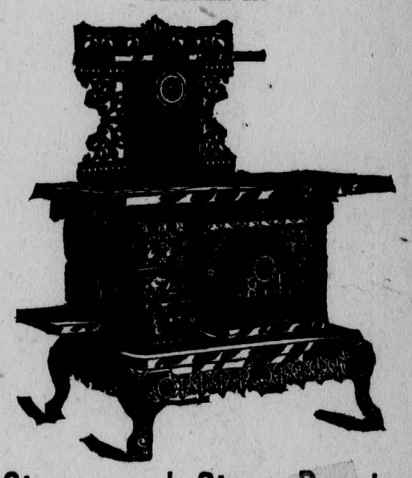

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EV. DR. TALMAGE.

E BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUN DAY SERMON.

ject: "The Three Tabernacles, a Story of Trials and Triumphs."

EXT: "*Let us make three tabernacles.*" uke ix., 33.

ur Arab ponies were almost dead with gue, as, in December, 1889, we rode near foot of Mount Hermon in the Holy nd, the mountain called by one "a untain of ice," by another "a glittering eastplate of ice," by another "the Mont anc of Palestine." Its top has an almost earthly brilliance. But what must it ve been in the time to which my text rers? Peter and James and John were on at mountain top with Jesus when, sudnly, Christ's face took on the glow of the onday sun, and Moses and Elijah, who ad been dead for centuries, came out from e heavenly world and talked with our aviour. What an overwhelming three—loses, representing the law; Elijah, repreenting the prophets, and Christ, representng all worlds.

Impetuous Peter was so wrought upon by he presence of this wondrous three, that, without waiting for time to consider how preposterous was the proposition, he cried out, "Let us make three tabernacles—one for Thee, one for Moses and one for Elijah." Where would they get the material for building one tabernacle, much less material nough to build two tabernacles, and still ss, how would they get the material for uilding three? Where would they get the ammers? Where the gold? Where the ilver? Where the curtains? Where the ostly adornments? Hermon is a barren eak, and to build one tabernacle in such a lace would have been an undertaking beyond human achievement, and Peter was propounding the impossible when he cried out in enthusiasm, "Let us build three tabernacles."

And yet that is what this congregation has been called to do and has done. The first Brooklyn Tabernacle was dedicated in 1870, and destroyed by fire in 1872. The second Brooklyn Tabernacle was dedicated in 1874, and destroyed by fire in 1889. The third Brooklyn Tabernacle was dedicated in April, 1891, and in that we are worshiping to-day. What sounded absurd for Peter to propose, when he said on Mount Hermon, in the words of my text, "Let us build three tabernacles," we have not only done, but in the mysterious province of God were compelled to do.

I announce to you this day that we are at last, as a church, in smooth waters. Arrangements have been made by which our financial difficulties are now fully and satisfactorily adjusted. Our income will exceed our outgo, and Brooklyn Tabernacle will be yours and belong to you and your children after you, and anything you see contrary to this you may put down to the confirmed habit which some people have got of misrepresenting this church, and they cannot stop. When I came to Brooklyn I came to a small church and a big indebtedness. We have now this, the largest Protestant church in America, and financially as a congregation we are worth, over and beyond all indebtedness, considerably more than $150,000.

I have preached here twenty-three years, and I expect, if my life and health are continued, to preach here twenty-three years longer, although we will all do well to remember that our breath is in our nostrils, and any hour we may be called to give an account of our stewardship. All we ask for the future is that you do your best, contributing all you can to the support of our institutions. Our best days are yet to come; our greatest revivals of religion, and our mightiest outpourings of the Holy Ghost. We have got through the Red sea and stand today on the other bank clapping the cymbals of victory.

Yes, twenty-three years have passed since I came to live in Brooklyn, and they have been to me eventful years. It was a prostrated church to which I came, a church so flat down it could drop no farther. Through controversies which it would be useless to rehearse it was well nigh extinct, and for a long while it had been without a pastor. But nineteen members could be mustered to sign a call for my coming.

As a committee was putting that call before me in an upper room in my house in Philadephia, there were two other committees on similar errands from other churches in other rooms, whom my wife was entertaining and keeping apart from unhappy collision. The auditorium of the Brooklyn church to which I came defied all the laws of acoustics, the church had a steeple that was the derision of the town, and a high box pulpit which shut in the preacher as though he were dangerous to be let loose, or it acted as a barricade that was unnecessary to keep back the people, for they were so few that a minister of ordinary muscle could have kept back all who were there.

My first Sabbath in Brooklyn was a sad day, for I did not realize how far the church was down until then, and on the evening of that day my own brother, through whose pocket I entered the ministry, died, and the tidings of his decease reached me at 6 o'clock in the evening, and I was to preach at half past seven. But from that day the blessing of God was on us, and in three months we began the enlargement of the building. Before the close of that year we resolved to construct the first Tabernacle. It was to be a temporary structure, and therefore we called it a Tabernacle instead of a Temple. What should be the style of architecture was the immediate question. I had always thought that the ampitheatrical shape would be appropriate for a church.

Two distinguished architects were employed, and after much hovering over designs they announced to us that such a building was impossible for religious purposes, as it would not be churchly, and would subject themselves and us to ruinous criticism; in other words, they were not ready for a revolution in church architecture. Utterly disheartened as to my favorite style of architecture, I said to the trustees, "Build anything you please, and I must be satisfied." But one morning a young architect appeared at my house and asked if we had yet selected a plan for our church. I said, "No, and what we want we cannot get." "What kind of building do you want?" he asked. And taking out a lead pencil and a letter envelope from my pocket, in less than a minute by a few curved lines I indicated in the rough what we wanted. "But," I said, "old architects tell us it can't be done, and there is no use in you trying." He said, "I can do it. How long can I have to make out the plans?" I said, "This evening at 8 o'clock everything is to be decided."

At 8 o'clock of that evening the architect presented his plans, and the bids of builder and mason were presented, and in five minutes after the plans were presented they were unanimously adopted. So that I would not be in the way of the trustees during the work I went to Europe, and when I got back the church was well nigh done. But there came in a staggering hindrance. We expected to pay for the new church by the sale of the old building. The old one had been sold, but just at the time we must have the money the purchasers backed out and we had two churches and no money.

By the help of God and the indomitable and unparalleled energy of our trustees (here and there one of them present to-day, but the most in a better world), we got the building ready for consecration, and on September 25, 1870, morning and evening dedicatory services were held, and in the afternoon the children, with sweet and multitudinous voices, consecrated the place to God. Twenty thousand dollars were raised that day to pay a floating debt. In the morning old Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, the glory of the Episcopal Church and the Chrysostom of the American pulpit, preached a sermon which lingered in its gracious effects as long as the building stood. He read enough out of the Episcopal prayer book to keep himself from being reprimanded by his bishop for preaching at a non-Episcopal service; and we, although belonging to another denomination, responded with heartiness, as though we were used to the liturgy, "Good Lord, deliver us!"

During the short time we occupied that building we had a constant downpour of religious awakening. Hosannah! Ten million years in heaven will have no power to dim my memory of the glorious times we had in the first Tabernacle, which, because of its invasion of the usual style of church architecture, was called by some "Talmage's Hippodrome,' by others, "Church of the Holy Circus," and by other mirthful nomenclature. But it was a building perfect for acoustics, and stood long enough to have its imitation in all the large cities of America and to completely revolutionize church architecture. People saw that it was the common sense way of seating an audience.

Instead of putting them in an angular church, where each one chiefly saw the back part of somebody else's head, the audience were arranged in semicircle, so that they could see one another's faces, and the auditorium was a great family circle seated around a fireplace, which was the pulpit. It was an iron structure, and we supposed fireproof, but the insurance companies looked at it, and after we had gone too far to stop in its construction they declined to insure it except for a mere nothing, declaring that, being of iron, if the inflammable material between the sheets of iron took fire no engine hose could play upon it. And they were right. During those days we educated and sent out from a lay college under our charge some twelve hundred young men and women, many of them becoming evangelists and many of them becoming regularly ordained preachers, and I meet them in all parts of the land toiling mightily for God.

One Sunday morning in December, 1872, the thermometer nearly down to zero, I was on my way to church. There was an excitement in the street and much smoke in the air. Fire engines dashed past. But my mind was on the sermon I was about to preach, until some one rushed up and told me that our church was going up in the same kind of a chariot that Elijah took from the banks of the Jordan. That Sunday morning tragedy, with its wringing of hands and frozen tears on the cheeks of many thousands standing in the street, and the crash that shook the earth, is as vivid as though it were yesterday. But it was not a perfect loss.

All are anxious to do something, and as on such occasions sensible people are apt to do unusual things, one of the members, at the risk of his life, rushed in among the fallen walls, mounted the pulpit and took a glass of water from the table and brought it in safety to the street. So you see it was not a total loss. Within an hour from many churches came kind invitations to occupy their buildings, and hanging against a lamppost near the destroyed building, before 12 o'clock that morning, was a board with the inscription, "The congregation of Brooklyn Tabernacle will worship to-night in Plymouth Church."

Mr. Beecher made the opening prayer, which was full of commiseration for me and my homeless flock, and I preached that night the sermon that I intended to preach that morning in my own church, the text concerning the precious alabaster box broken at the feet of Christ, and sure enough we had one very precious broken that day. We were, as a church, obliterated. "But arise and build," said many voices. Another architect took the amphitheatrical plan of a church, which in the first instance was necessarily somewhat rude, and developed it into an elaborate plan that was immediately adopted.

But how to raise the money for such an expensive undertaking was the question—expensive not because of any senseless adornment proposed, but expensive because of the immense size of the building needed to hold our congregation. It was at that time when for years our entire country was suffering, not from a financial panic, but from that long-continued financial depression which all business men remember, as the cloud hung heavy year after year and commercial establishments without number went down. Through what struggles we passed the eternal God and some brave souls to-day remember. Many a time would I have gladly accepted calls to some other field, but I could not leave the flock in the wilderness.

At last, after, in the interregnum, having worshiped in our beautiful Academy of Music, on the morning of February 22, 1874, the anniversary of the Washington who conquered impossibilities and on the Sabbath that always celebrates the resurrection, Dr. Byron Sunderland, Chaplain of the United States Senate, thrilled us through and through with a dedicatory sermon from Haggai ii., 9. "The glory of this house shall be greater than that of the former, saith the Lord of Hosts." The corner stone of that building had been laid by the illustrious and now enthroned Dr. Irenæus Prime. On the platform on dedication day sat, among others, Dr. Dowling, of the Baptist Church, Dr. Crook, of the Methodist Church, Mr. Beecher, of the Congregational Church, and Dr. French, of the Presbyterian Church. Hosannah! Another $35,000 was raised on that day.

The following Sunday 328 souls were received into our communion, mostly on confession of faith. At two other communions over 500 souls joined at each one. At another ingathering 628 souls entered this communion, and so many of those gathered throngs have already entered heaven that we expect to feel at home when we get there. My! my! Won't we be glad to see them—the men and women who stood by us in days that were dark and days that were jubilant! Hosannah! The work done in that church on Schermerhorn street can never be undone.

What self sacrifices on the part of many, who gave almost till the blood came! What hallelujahs! What victories! What wedding marches played with full organ! What baptisms! What sacraments! What obsequies! One of them on a snowy Sabbath afternoon, when all Brooklyn seemed to sympathize, and my eldest son, bearing my own name, lay beneath the pulpit in the last sleep, and Florence Rice Knox sang, and a score of ministers on and around the platform tried to interpret how it was best that one who had just come to manhood, and with brightest worldly prospects, should be taken and we left with a heart that will not cease to ache until we meet where tears never fall.

That second Tabernacle! What a stupendous reminiscence! But, if the Peter of my text had known what an undertaking it is to build two tabernacles he would not have proposed two, to say nothing of three. As an anniversary sermon must needs be somewhat autobiographical, let me say I have not been idle. During the standing of those two Tabernacles fifty-two books, under as many titles, made up from my writings, were published. During that time also I was permitted to discuss all the great questions of the day in all the great cities of this continent, and in many of them many times, besides preaching and lecturing ninety-six times in England, Scotland and Ireland in ninety-four days.

During all that time, as well as since, I was engaged in editing a religious newspaper, believing that such a periodical was capable of great usefulness, and I have been a constant contributor to newspapers and periodicals. Meanwhile all things had become easy in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. On a Sabbath in October, 1889, I announced to my congregation that I would in a few weeks visit the Holy Land, and that the officers of the church had consented to my going, and the wish of a life to me was about to be fulfilled. The next Sabbath morning, about 2 o'clock, or just after midnight, a member of my household awakened me by saying that there was a strange light in the sky. A thunderstorm had left the air full of electricity, and from horizon to horizon everything seemed to blaze. But that did not disturb me, until an observation taken from the cupola of my house declared that the second Tabernacle was putting on red wings.

I scouted the idea and turned over on the pillow for another sleep, but a number of excited voices called me to the roof, and I went up and saw clearly defined in the night the fiery catafalque of our second Tabernacle. When I saw that I said to my family "I think that ends my work in Brooklyn. Surely the Lord will not call a minister to build three churches in one city. The building of one church generally ends the usefulness of a pastor. How can any one preside at the building of three churches?" But before twenty-four hours had passed we were compelled to cry out, with Peter of my text, "Let us build three tabernacles." We must have a home somewhere. The old site had ceased to be the center of our congregation, and the center of the congregation, as near as we could find it, is where we now stand.

Having selected the spot, should we build on it a barn or a tabernacle, beautiful and commodious? Our common sense, as well as our religion, commanded the latter. But what push, what industry, what skill, what sacrifice, what faith in God were necessary! Impediments and hindrances without number were thrown in the way, and had it not been for the perseverance of our church officials, and the practical help of many people, and the prayers of millions of good souls in all parts of the earth, and the blessing of Almighty God, the work would not have been done. But it is done, and all good people who behold the structure feel in their hearts, if they do not utter it with their lips, "How amiable are Thy tabernacles, O Lord of Hosts!" On the third Sabbath of last April this church was dedicated, Dr. Hamlin, of Washington, preaching an inspiring sermon, Dr. Wendell Prime, of New York, offering the dedicatory prayer, and some fifteen clergymen during the day taking part in the services. Hosannah!

How suggestive to many of us are the words spelled out in flowers above the pulpit—"1869" and "1892"—for those dates bound what raptures, what griefs, what struggles, what triumphs. I mention it as a matter of gratitude to God that in these twenty-three years I have missed but one Sabbath through physical indisposition, and but three in the thirty-six years of my ministry. And now, having reached this twenty-third milestone, I start anew. I have in my memorandum books analyses of more sermons than I have ever yet preached, and I have preached, as near as I can tell, about 3380.

During these past years I have learned two or three things. Among others I have learned that "all things work together for good." My positive mode of preaching has sometimes seemed to stir the hostilities of all earth and hell. Feeling called upon fifteen years ago to explore underground New York city life, that I might report the evils to be combated, I took with me two elders of my church and a New York police commissioner and a policeman, and I explored and reported the horrors that needed removal and the allurements that endangered our young men. There came upon me an outburst of assumed indignation that frightened almost everybody but myself. That exploration put into my church thirty or forty newspaper correspondents from north, south, east and west; which opened for me new avenues in which to preach the Gospel that otherwise would never have been opened.

Years passed on and I preached a series of sermons on Amusements, and a false report of what I did say—and one of the sermons said to have been preached by me was not mine in a single word—roused a violence that threatened me with poison and dirk and pistol and other forms of extinguishment, until the chief of Brooklyn police, without any suggestion from me, took possession of the church with twenty-four policemen to see that no harm was done. That excitement opened many doors, which I entered for preaching the Gospel.

After awhile came an ecclesiastical trial, in which I was arraigned by people who did not like the way I did things, and although I was acquitted of all the charges, the contest shook the American church. That battle made me more friends than anything that ever happened and gave me Chistendom and more than Christendom for my weekly audience. On the demolition of each church we got a better and a larger church, and not a disaster, not a caricature, not a persecution, not an assault, during all these twenty-three years, but turned out for our advantage, and ought I not to believe that "all things work together for good?" Hosannah!

Another lesson I have learned during these twenty-three years is that it is not necessary to preach error or pick flaws in the old Bible in order to get an audience; the old Book without any fixing up is good enough for me, and the higher criticism, as it is called, means lower religion. Higher criticism is another form of infidelity, and its disciples will believe less and less, until many of them will land in Nowhere and become the worshipers of an eternal "What is it." The most of these higher critics seem to be seeking notoriety by pitching into the Bible. It is such a brave thing to strike your grandmother. The old Gospel put in modern phrase, and without any of the conventionalities, and adapted to all the wants and woes of humanity, I have found the mightiest magnet, and we have never lacked an audience.

Next to the blessing of my own family I account the blessing that I have always had a great multitude of people to preach to. That old Gospel I have preached to you these twenty-three years of my Brooklyn pastorate, and that old Gospel I will preach till I die, and charge my son, who is on the way to the ministry, to preach it after me, for I remember Paul's thunderbolt, "If any man preach any other Gospel, let him be accursed." And now, as I stand here on my twenty-third anniversary, I see two audiences. The one is made up of all those who have worshiped with us in the past, but have been translated to higher realms.

What groups of children—too fair and too sweet and too lovely for earth, and the Lord took them, but they seem present to-day. The croup has gone out of the swollen throat and the pallor from the cheek, and they have on them the health and radiance of heaven. Hail, groups of glorified children! How glad I am to have you come back to us to-day! And here sit those aged ones, who departed this life leaving an awful vacancy in home and church. Where are your staffs and where are your gray locks, and where you stooping shoulders, ye blessed old folks? "Oh!" they say, "we are all young again, and the bath in the river from under the throne has made us agile and bounding. In the place from which we come they use no staffs, but scepters!" Hail, fathers and mothers in Israel; how glad we are to have you come back to greet us. But the other audience I see in imagination is made up of all those to whom we have had opportunity as a church, directly or indirectly, of presenting the Gospel. Yea, all my parishes seem to come back to-day. The people of my first charge in Belleville, New Jersey. The people of my second charge in Syracuse, New York. The people of my third charge in Philadelphia. And the people of all these three Brooklyn Tabernacles. Look at them, and all those whom, through the printing press, we have invited to God and heaven, now seeming to sit in galleries above galleries, fifty galleries, a hundred galleries, a thousand galleries high.

I greet them all in your name and in Christ's name, all whom I have confronted from my first sermon in my first village charge, where my lips trembled and my knees knocked together from affright, speaking from the text, Jeremiah i., 6, "Ah, Lord God, behold I cannot speak, for I am a child!" until the sermon I preach to-day from Luke ix., 33, "Let us make three tabernacles," those of the past and the present, all gather in imagination, if not in reality, all of us grateful to God for past mercies, all of us sorry for misimproved opportunities, all hopeful for eternal raptures, and while the visible and the invisible audiences of the present and the past commingle, I give out to be sung by those who are here to-day, and to be sung by those who shall read of this scene of reminiscence and congratulation, that hymn which has been rolling on since Isaac Watts started it one hundred and fifty years ago:

Our God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come;
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

FIVE SHOCKS KILLED.

Murderer Cotto Executed by Electricity in Sing Sing (N. Y.) Prison.

Jeremiah Cotto, the Italian ragpicker who murdered Louis Frankeloso, a fellow-countryman, on the morning of July 26th last in New Utrecht, N. Y., paid the death penalty in the electric chair at the State Prison in Sing Sing. At 11 the night before Warden Brown went to the condemned man's cell and read the death warrant to him. Cotto, who has little knowledge of the English language, looked frightened, and apparently thought that the Warden had come to take him to his death. After the Warden left him the murderer seemed more calm, and was induced by his keepers to lie down on the cot in his cell. The priests arrived at the prison at about 8 A. M., and went to Cotto's cell.

At 10:35 o'clock everything was in readiness and Warden Brown led the witnesses to the execution chamber. Mr. Davis, the State expert, was at the switchboard testing the voltage of the current, which was shown to be 1800.

At 10:43 Cotto entered the death chamber, being supported by Fathers De Sancta and Milc. Warden Brown led the little procession. As Cotto caught sight of the death chair he tottered and would have fallen had he not been supported by the priests. Cotto was hurried into the chair and quickly strapped. The electrodes were then applied, one at the calf of the right leg and the other at the forehead, it being decided not to use the same method as at the execution of McElvaine, when the current was introduced through the hands.

At 10:45 Warden Brown nodded to Mr. Davis to turn on the current. Instantly there was a convulsive movement of Cotto's body and the straps began to creak. Contact after contact followed in rapid succession until five had been given to the condemned man. The interval between each contact was twelve seconds. After the third contact Drs. Abbott and Irving felt the dying man's pulse and also listened to the beating of the heart. The last contact was given at 10:48:03. Three minutes after this all action of the heart and pulse had ceased. The doctors present were then invited to examine the body. All those who did so agreed that Cotta was dead.

Immediately after the first contract Cotto's face turned purple, and then, after each successive shock, the features became distorted and discolored. The strap over the forehead and eyes slipped down and exposed the features. The body was carried into the autopsy-room adjoining the death chamber, where an autopsy was performed by Drs. Irving and Abbott.

Drs. Abbott and Irving said that Cotto felt absolutely no pain after the first contact, and that, in their opinion, three would have been sufficient.

After the autopsy Cotto's body was placed in a rough pine coffin, which was filled with quicklime. The coffin was conveyed on the shoulders of four convicts out of the prison and up the hill to the burying-ground, where it was lowered in a grave near the graves of the other murderers who have been executed in Sing Sing Prison since July last.

THE LABOR WORLD.

WAGES average $6 for Chicago waiters at present.

THERE are 5000 unemployed waiters in Chicago, Ill.

SCHOOL teachers in England's country districts get $1.25 a week.

ENGLISH children only work in the factories twenty-eight hours per week.

OHIO is considering a law making it criminal to discharge employes for unionism.

IN Kent, England, 30,000 people are engaged in hop picking during the season.

WHITE workmen in New South Wales protest against the introduction of colored labor.

NIGHT and day gangs are working on the the World's Fair electrical building at Chicago

THE minimum age of employment on the Continent is generally twelve or from twelve to fourteen.

KATE FIELD insists that the twenty thousand waiters in New York City are in a condition of slavery.

CANADA threatens us with a contract labor law to keep American workmen out of her labor market.

IN Mauritius there are over 250,000 East Indians, most of whom are coolies working on the sugar estates.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has given $10,000 from his private purse for the relief of the unemployed in Hanover and Silesia.

THE Boston (Mass.) blacksmiths have formed a union, and will affiliate with the American Federation of Labor.

THERE were about 2000 men employed at the Paris Exposition. In Chicago there will be fully 8000 men employed.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 10.

Lesson Text: "The King in Zion," Psalm ii., 1-12—Golden Text: Psalm ii., 12—Commentary.

1. "Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?" This has been called the psalm of Messiah the Prince. It describes the tumult of the people against the Lord annointed; the determinate purpose of God to exalt His own Son, and the ultimate reign of that Son over all His enemies. As we read of the heathen, or nations, raging, we may think of Pharaoh and his hosts, Sennacherib and his army, and all others who vainly sought to overthorow Israel. But in Acts iv., 25, 26, these words are used in reference to the rage of Herod, Pilate, the Gentiles and Israel against Christ, and truly that was the consummation of all the wrath of man, and the height of all vain imaginings.

2. "The kings of the earth set themselves and the rulers take counsel together against the Lord and against His anointed." But hear the Lord in reference to all such: "Associate yourselves, O ye people, and ye shall be broken in pieces. Take counsel together, and it shall come to nought; speak the word and it shall not stand, for God is with us" (Isa. viii., 9, 10). It is not so much to be wondered at that nations which knew not God should think to withstand Him; but to see His own people as we have seen them in some of the lessons of last quarter, thinking to resist His will, is strange indeed. Yet in condemning them we may condemn ourselves. Are we for Him or against Him? (Math. xii., 30).

3. "Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us." Read of the pride and arrogancy of Moab, the pride and haughtiness of Edom, the blasphemy of the Assyrians (Jer. xlviii., 29; Obad. 3, 4; II Chron. xxxii., 17), and see the rebellion of the natural heart against God. Then listen to Israel replying to Jeremiah, speaking in the name of the Lord, "We will not hearken unto thee, but we will certainly do whatsoever thing goeth forth out of our own mouth" (Jer. xliv., 16, 17), and see the enmity of a religious heart. Surely the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked (Jer. xvii., 9).

4. "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in derision." They do not consider that "our God is in the heavens; He hath done whatsoever He hath pleased." "He doeth according to His will in the heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay His hand or say unto Him, What doest Thou?" (Ps. cxv., 3; Dan. iv., 35). To those who set at nought His counsel, He says, I will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh (Prov. i., 25-27).

5. "Then shall He speak unto them in His wrath, and vex them in His sore displeasure," There is such a thing as the wrath of God, even the wrath of the Lamb, and a time called "The great day of His wrath" (Isa. xiii., 6, 9, 13; Zeph. i., 14, 15; Rev. vi., 16, 17). It may be delayed through the long suffering of God, but it will come as a thief in the night (II Pet. iii., 9, 10).

6. "Yet have I set My King upon My holy hill of Zion." The Lord hath chosen Zion, He hath desired it for His habitation; and He hath sworn unto David "of the fruit of thy body will I set upon thy throne." The angel Gabriel confirmed this to Mary concerning her son; and the spirit through Peter testified that the promise to David referred to Christ risen from the dead (Ps. cxxxii., 11, 13; Luke i., 32, 33; Acts ii., 29-32). Christ never yet sat on David's throne, and has not yet come to His own throne, but still sits with the Father on His throne (Rev. iii., 21).

"7. "I will declare the decree; the Lord hath said unto Me, Thou art My Son, this day have I begotten Thee." On two occasions the Father testified from Heaven that Jesus Christ was His beloved Son; but that this verse refers to the resurrection of Christ from the dead is as clear as noonday from the spirit's testimony through Paul in Acts xiii., 33. By that event He was with power declared to be Son of God (Rom. i., 4); and not until the resurrection of the saints shall the Sons of God be manifest (I John iii., 2).

8. "Ask of Me and I shall give Thee the heathen for Thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession." Here is the promise of all nations to the Son; confirmed elsewhere in these words: "All kings shall fall down before Him, all nations shall serve Him." "All nations whom Thou hast made shall come and worship before Thee, O Lord, and shall glorify Thy name" (Ps. lxxii., 11; lxxxvi, 9). However things may seem to go in church or in the world, the time is coming when this earth will be filled with the knowledge of God (Num. xiv., 21; Rev. xi., 15).

9. "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; Thou shalt dash them to pieces like a potter's vessel." The previous verse is a great verse for missionary meetings, but this one never; why separate that which God hath joined together, and thus distort the Scriptures? Before the kingdoms of this world become the kingdoms of our Lord there will be a great breaking to pieces.

10. "Be wise now, therefore, O ye kings; be instructed ye judges of the earth." This psalm is divided into four sections of three verses each, the first describing the wrath of man against God's anointed; the second, the enthronement of the anointed one; the third, His complete subjugation of all things, while this last is an earnest entreaty to all rulers to submit ere it be too late to the King who is ready to receive and pardon.

11. "Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling." The first step is to receive Him as our wisdom and righteousness (Rom. i., 16; I Cor. i., 30), then to serve Him with reverence and godly fear, working out our salvation with fear and trembling (Heb. xii., 28; Phil. ii., 12, 13); not a fear of losing our eternal life, which is impossible (John x., 27, 28), but fear of grieving Him whose love and of coming short in our reward (I Cor. iii., 11-15; II John 7).

12. "Kiss the Son, lest He be angry, and ye perish from the way, when His wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in Him." The kiss implies reconciliation and love (Luke vii., 20; Cant. i., 2). All judgment has been given to the Son (John v., 22.) He is full of grace and truth, and so loved that He gave Himself for us (John 1., 14, Gal. ii., 20). How blinded by the devil any one must be to resist such love and forfeit such blessing (II Cor. iv., 3, 4). Rather may we all be ours to be among the "Blessed and Holy" (Rev. xx., 6, and the "Blessed" of Isa. xxii., 14. "Behold, God is my salvation, I will trust and not be afraid" (Isa. xii., 2). The verse speaks of "the way." There is only one way, for Jesus said, "I am the way" (John xiv., 6). And again it is written "There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved" (Acts iv., 12).—Lesson Helper.

Loss of Life from Mine Explosions.

Nearly 700 lives were lost by mine explosions last year in Europe and America.